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TWELVE PAGES—THREE CENTS.

NEGRO TROOPERS KILL TWELVE WHITES

Many Others Including
Women and Children
Are Injured

SOLDIERS START TROUBLE

Outbreak Caused By Police Arresting Troopers for Disturbing Peace

ILLINOIS CAPTAIN DEAD

Houston, Tex., Aug. 24.—Twelve white men—civilians, police officers and national guardsmen, were killed and more than a score of persons—men, women and children—were wounded in an outbreak here tonight of negro soldiers of the Twenty Fourth United States Infantry, stationed here to act as guards during the construction of Camp Logan at which the Illinois National Guard will train. It is not known how many negroes are dead.

Captain J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois Field Artillery, was among the dead, being killed when he tried to remonstrate with the negroes, who were running rampant, firing their guns.

The outbreak is supposed to have originated in a difficulty which two negro soldiers had with police officers who arrested them for disturbing the peace and sent them to the police station early in the afternoon.

The firing began when an ambulance started thru the section occupied by the negro soldiers. They stopped the ambulance and firing a volley, riddled it. It was this volley that wounded a 16-year old white girl standing in her father's store.

Police reserves were sent out and were met by volleys from the negroes. Civilians went to the assistance of the police officers and firing continued for an hour and a half. The situation in Houston at 1 a. m. was quiet.

The known dead:
Captain J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois Field Artillery.
Mounted Police Officer Ira D. Ramsey.
Mounted Police Officer Rufe Daniels.

S. Hatton, a barber.
Earl Finley.
A. R. Carsten.
Frederic Winkler.
Unidentified Mexican.
Policeman Henry J. Meinke.
Three unidentified white men.

Firing started about 8 p. m. Great excitement prevailed in that section of the city; it soon spread down town, when reports of the disturbance were received.

Police, heavily armed, rushed to the scene in automobiles; civilians arming themselves started for the camp and members of the Texas National Guard, awaiting orders to leave for training camp at Fort Worth, entered a hardware store in search of arms when ordered back to their barracks, by commanding officers.

Nine wounded persons, including two white girls, are in hospitals. Breaking from under control of their commanding officers at about 9 o'clock Thursday night, eighty of the negro infantry stationed at Camp Logan for guard duty marched down Washington avenue toward the center of the city, shooting out lights in the houses along the way and leaving dead and injured behind them.

Persons living in the vicinity of the negro camp say that the first shot occurred within its boundaries. D. I. Gentry, of the Houston police force, said he was at the head of the west end car line when the first shot was fired, and that the trouble originated within the negro camp.

Marching down Washington avenue until they came to Sandman road, running south, the troopers turned and started toward he San Felipe road. At the corner of Washington and Sandman the first murder was committed as far as facts were obtainable Thursday night. Alma Reichert, 15-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Reichert, who conduct a small store at that point, was outside when she saw the soldier coming and heard the firing. She ran inside the store and a minute afterwards dropped with a bullet in her stomach, which had been fired thru the double wall of the building.

Boy Was Shot Down.
At 4910 Lillian street, one man was killed and another had his right arm shot almost off. When rescue parties reached the place the light was turned on just inside the door. Mrs. O. Winkler, stepped to the door then fell back crying, "There's Freddie, and he's dead." Her son lay on the porch with a bullet thru his breast.

William J. Drusch, a half-brother to Freddie Winkler, lay on a bed in the front room of the house bleeding to death from a wound in the right arm.

At 4903 Washington avenue, Man-

VISCOUNT ISHII CALLS ON PRESIDENT WILSON

Head of Japanese Mission Presents Credentials

Letter From Emperor Congratulates Government of United States Upon Their Decision to Enter War Against Germany

Washington, Aug. 23.—Viscount Ishii, special ambassador and head of Japan's mission to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson late today and with them an autograph letter from his Emperor congratulating the United States upon their decision to enter the war against Germany.

The ambassador recalled seeing American and Japanese colors waving together at the relief of Peking in 1900, and told the president it was a source of pride to every Japanese that the United States now was fighting with Japan for a safe and enduring peace based on "respect for the smallest and weakest of states; on contempt for the arrogance of materialistic force; on reverence for the pledge of word. In the service of these common ideals, our two countries must surely realize a far nearer friendship than before."

Tonight Viscount Ishii and the members of his mission were the guests of the president at a state dinner in the White House, closing a day of the formal calls of courtesy preceding the important conferences at which the business of the visitors will be discussed.

Presenting his credentials to the president, the viscount said, in part:

"The auspicious cooperation of the United States of America and Japan in the tremendous task of restoring the reign of mutual confidence and good will among the nations of the earth, cannot but draw us closer together. Our common efforts are directed to seeking an enduring peace, based on respect for the independence of the smallest and weakest states; on contempt of the arrogance of materialistic force; on reverence for the pledge of word. In the service of these common ideals, our two countries must surely realize a far nearer friendship than before."

"This is no ordinary war; it is an issue between a common morality and an inhuman system of calculated aggression which would render all friendly intercourse impossible. The welcome fact that the United States stands side by side with the allied powers is a guaranty of early victory, and his Imperial Majesty holds it as such with deep gratification."

The president said in reply:

"The present struggle is especially characterized by the development of the spirit of cooperation through the greater part of the world for the maintenance of the rights of nations and the liberties of individuals. I assure your excellency that, standing as our countries do, assurance in this great struggle for the vindication of justice, there will be developed closer ties of fellowship which must come from the mutual sacrifice of life and property. May the efforts now being exerted by an indignant humanity lead, at the proper time, to the complete establishment of justice and to a peace which will be both permanent and serene."

The guests at the White House dinner tonight include justices of the supreme court, cabinet officers, prominent members of both houses of congress and ranking officers of the army and navy.

COUNCILS OF DEFENSE REPRESENTATIVES MEET

Decide of Vigorous Campaign to Stimulate Coal Production and Distribution

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Governors and representatives of state councils of defense of nine states met here today and decided on a vigorous campaign to stimulate coal production and distribution. Those at the meeting today expressed the opinion that the prices fixed by the president were "very liberal to the operators." To see that the farming districts of the northwest, now threatened with a coal famine, may get a sufficient supply of fuel it was decided to ask President Wilson to have the recent priority shipment order amended so as to insure a delivery per cent efficiency in the delivery from the carriers, both lake and railroad.

In order to cooperate with the government in its handling of the fuel problem a committee was appointed consisting of a representative from each state to handle, in conjunction with Washington, all production, price and transportation problems which may arise.

Resolutions were adopted embodying these points and urging all states represented to take immediate action to facilitate rapid movement in loading and unloading of coal.

IOWA WOMAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 23.—Miss Esther Tryon, Perry, Ia., was the victim of an attempted assassination at the Marion Fair last night. As she entered the gate with Marion Robb, an unidentified man stepped from a clump of bushes and fired five shots at her. Two of the bullets struck her in the head and two in the left thigh. The third missed. The woman was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 23.—The candidacy of Austen Colgate, well-known Jersey City manufacturer for the U. S. Senate was announced today.

\$1,000 NOT ENOUGH INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—One thousand dollars is not enough insurance for a soldier in the opinion of delegates to the National Federation Congress which is in session here. The congress today unanimously adopted a resolution by A. L. Herford, Springfield, Ill. former president of the organization, that the government buy insurance of \$5,000 for each soldier in active service.

CHARGE DAY HANDS AND DRIVERS WITH STRIKE

Farrington Makes Statement To That Effect

Have Frustrated Efforts Made by Officials for Higher Wages For Them From Operators—Will Take Action Against Strikers Who Fail to Return to Work.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 23.—Day hands and drivers at the mines which have been affected by the recent strikes were tonight charged by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois United Mine Workers, with having frustrated efforts made by the union officials to secure increased wages for them from the operators.

Mr. Farrington made his statement following a meeting of the executive board of the Illinois Miners' Organization at which it was said action against strikers who refuse to return to work is being considered.

Farrington's Statement

"I think I can now say," said Mr. Farrington, "without being guilty of any breach of confidence, that the officers of the Illinois miners' union have recognized that there was an urgent necessity for securing an increase in wages for all day labor employed in the mines of this state. We have been negotiating with the operators for some time to secure such an increase and had plans well under way when rebellion broke out among the membership and a number of the mines were shut down, in violation of our agreement, by the day hands who were not in a position to know what the officers were trying to do for them."

"When rebellion broke out the officers had to drop their negotiations for a wage increase and devote all their time to suppressing the rebellion among the membership. Just as soon as this rebellion can be overcome and all of the mines are working, as required by our joint agreement, negotiations with the operators will be renewed and every effort made to secure anything possible in the way of a wage increase for the day hands, whose earnings are far too small compared with the earnings of the miners."

TWO KILLED IN BIG FOUR WRECK

Freight Runs Into Passenger at Mansfield, Ill.

Collision From Rear Completely Telescopes Sleeper—Special Train of Baseballers Sent to Scene—Dayton Baseball Club Players of Central League Among Injured.

A telephone message from Mansfield at 2:30 this morning said that Fireman Hyatt, of the freight train, was dead, and one passenger, but the latter's name could not be obtained. Hyatt's home was in Urbana.

The injured are being cared for in the station. None of the Dayton baseball players was seriously injured, according to the last report.

Bloomington, Aug. 23.—Two, and probably more persons were killed at 2:30 this morning when freight train Number 82, ran into the rear of passenger train No. 44, on the Big Four railroad at Mansfield, Illinois, 35 miles east of here. The passenger train was standing at the Mansfield station, when the engine of the freight plowed into the rear sleeping car, completely telescoping it. The sleeping car in front of this one, also was badly damaged.

Physicians from Mansfield were summoned and the Big Four sent a special train from Urbana, carrying more doctors. Eleven persons are reported to have been injured, the most seriously being Engineer McGowan of the freight train and his fireman, whose name is unobtainable, as are the names of the dead and injured.

Among the passengers on the train was the Dayton, Ohio, Baseball club of the Central league, which had just finished a series of games at Peoria. Several of the players are reported to have been hurt.

CAMP GRANT NEARLY COMPLETE

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 23.—The arrival today of Brigadier General Giles Irwin and Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Fitch served to dedicate Camp Grant to the national army. Colonel Fitch, chief of staff under Major General Thomas H. Barry, took active command of the post, completing arrangements for the commander who will take charge on August 25. Three regimental commanders and a score of captains and lieutenants have reported for duty. Supplies for 29,000 men are arriving constantly, and the army city of 1,143 buildings will be complete and ready for occupation within ten days.

GERARD ILL

Chicago, Aug. 23.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador of the United States to Germany, was still in bed with a case of lumbago this morning.

MICHAELIS' SPEECH TO REICHSTAG

British Admiralty Receives

Verbatim Report of Address

ENEMIES INCREASED

Claims Siam, Liberia and China

Act Under Pressure of Entente and United States

REVIEWS SUCCESS OF WAR

LONDON, Aug. 23.—What is purported to be a verbatim report of the speech of the German chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, received by the British admiralty, in part, follows:

"As regards our enemies, their number has increased since the adjournment of the reichstag by three, namely, Siam, Liberia and China. They acted solely under pressure of the entente and the United States. We have made it clear to these countries that we shall bring them to account for the damage done under international law to German interests."

After referring to the solidity of Germany and her allies, the chancellor read a telegram from Field Marshal von Hindenburg declaring that the military situation was more favorable for Germany than ever. The chancellor added:

Success Outlined
"Our success on land corresponds with our success on the sea. In July, according to the latest reports received 11,000 tons of shipping were sunk. When we take into consideration our victories and the failures of our enemies it appears incomprehensible that our enemies show no disposition to prepare the way for consideration of terms of peace, not to mention peace which includes renunciation."

"I was able recently to show by information regarding a Franco-Russian secret treaty what far-reaching war aims France had and how England supported French desires for German land. I now am able to show that further arrangements were made by the enemy regarding their war aims. I proceed in chronological order:

Russian Peace Demands

"On September 7, 1914 the enemy coalition decided only to conclude a joint peace. On March 4, 1917, Russia made the following peace demands, of which England approved by note on March 12, and France by note of the same date, namely: Russia to receive Constantinople with the European shore of the straits; the southern part of Thrace as far as the Enos-Midia line; the islands in the Sea of Marmora, the islands of Imbros and Tenedos and on the Asia Minor side, the peninsula between the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Gulf of Ismailia as far as the River Sakarieh in the east. This basis was laid down and the negotiations continued their course in 1915-16. In the course of them Russia obtained the promise of the Armenian velayets of Trebizond and Kurdistan and Messina and the Hinderland extending northward as far as Sivas and Kharpout.

England's Share

"England's share was to be Mesopotamia and the rest of Turkey in Asia was to be divided into English and French spheres of interest. Palestine was to be internationalized, and the other districts inhabited by the Turks and Arabs, including Arabia proper and the Holy places of Islam, were to be formed into a special federation of states under British rule."

"When Italy entered the war she demanded her share of the booty. Fresh negotiations were opened, which in no wise pointed at renunciations. I think we shall have further details which will be published later."

"With such far-reaching enemy war aims, it may be understood why Mr. Balfour lately stated that he did not consider it advisable to make a detailed statement on the war policy of the government. There are the bottom facts as they appear to us now, when we envisage the possibility of concluding peace."

MILLIONAIRE BANKER SUED FOR DIVORCE

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Jesse Barker, millionaire banker of Peoria, Ill., was sued for divorce by Mrs. Chamie Wolfe Barker in the circuit court here today. She charges cruelty, drunkenness and conspiracy by her husband to keep her away from their 17 month old daughter, Jessie.

NOMINATE GERRETT

Washington, Aug. 23.—The nomination of John W. Gerrett, of Baltimore, to be minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg was confirmed late today by the senate.

WOMAN PASSES FOR TEN YEARS AS MAN

Cleveland, Aug. 23.—When the call came for registration June 5, Henry Hoffman, whose real name is Lillian Myers, registered. Failure to appear for examination caused her detention by police. Today she broke down and confessed that for the last ten years she has worked as a soda fountain attendant, ice wagon driver, grocery clerk and mover—always as a man.

LAFOLLETTE AMENDMENT REJECTED BY SENATE

Supporters Charged As Unpopular and Embarrassing

Clause Called for Greatly Increased Tax Rates in War Tax Bill—Vote 58 to 21—Fight to Increase Incomes Will Be Resumed Today.

Washington, Aug. 23.—After another day's debate, embittered by charges that those desiring to make the war unpopular and embarrass the administration were behind the movement to greatly increase tax rates in the war tax bill, the senate late today rejected 58 to 21 Senator LaFollette's amendment to raise \$658,786,000 from individual incomes instead of \$490,164,000 as proposed in the bill.

The fight to increase the income tax rates will be resumed tomorrow with partisan lines lost. Senator LaFollette has pending two more substitutes for the income tax schedule, proposing to levy about \$600,000,000 and \$505,000,000, respectively, and Senator Hollis late today introduced another substitute proposing to raise about \$550,000,000.

Leaders opposing further increases expressed confidence after today's initial vote on the first and maximum substitute of the Wisconsin senator that they would muster enough votes to retain the income rates now in the bill. They were not so sanguine, however, of preventing an increase in the rates on war profits, which may be reported Saturday.

In heated discussion preceding today's voting, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Senator LaFollette clashed sharply over the latter's amendment. Senator Simmons gave vigorous expression to sentiments which for several days have smoldered in private cloak room discussion by declaring that interests seeking to embarrass the administration and against the war policy were interested in making the bill unpopular by increasing its tax burden.

Senator LaFollette retorted with a denunciation of any attempt to question the loyalty of those advocating a greater tax levy, and the charge that the bill as drawn indicated "devotion to big incomes and war profits."

DIVISION OF OPINION AMONG OFFICIALS

Develops as to Final Disposition of Foreign Merchant Vessels Now Building in American Shipyards.

Washington, Aug. 23.—A sharp division of opinion has developed among government officials as to the final disposition of foreign merchant vessels now building in American shipyards.

All foreign as well as American ships of more than 2,500 tons under construction were commandeered a few weeks ago to speed up their construction. The shipping act recently passed gives the government authority to retain the tonnage after its completion.

Great Britain is protesting vigorously against retention of about 1,000 tons of ships building for British interests and negotiations as to their disposal is proceeding. Neutral countries, too, are insisting that their vessels be turned over to them when completed. A majority of the shipping board went the government to keep and operate the foreign vessels, paying their original owners the actual cost of construction. Their proposition is that the U. S. can ill afford to let these ships go when it has a big army to maintain in Europe.

AUTO WRECK KILLS ONE; INJURES FOUR

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 23.—Francis Simmons, aged 13, was killed today and his father, E. W. Simmons, a local capitalist, two of his sons and a guest, Paul Schultz, of Chicago, were seriously injured in an automobile accident near Oskaloosa. They were on their way home from the state fair at Des Moines when the car struck a stone in the roadway and overturned. Lieutenant John Simmons, one of the sons of the capitalist, who was driving, was spending a furlough which he had received from the training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

TWO CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Government agents tonight arrested Nina Atta and G. M. Dineen, natives of Persia, on charges of complicity in a nation-wide conspiracy to swindle clergymen of all denominations and officials of the church, has netted a band of 800 operatives between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year. The prisoners, it is alleged, posing as priests, rabbis and ministers, collected large sums from clergymen and prominent church people. The detectives say that out of the 800 operatives in the conspiracy 200 have been apprehended and will be deported after the war.

DIES IN POVERTY

London, Aug. 23.—Mathew Maris, painter, died in London yesterday in poverty. He was born in 1839.

SHIPBUILDING ESTIMATES SENT TO M'ADOO

\$1,123,000,000 Needed for Completion of 1917 Program

Congress Will Be Asked to Approprate Sum as Soon as President Wilson's Approval is Obtained—Distribution of Sum Outlined

Washington, Aug. 23.—Estimates totalling \$1,123,000,000 for completion of the government's 1917 shipbuilding program were sent to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo tonight by the shipping board. Congress will be asked to appropriate the sum as soon as President Wilson's approval is obtained.

The appropriation asked will run the board to the end of the fiscal year and will make a total of slightly less than two billion dollars for the building and purchase of a merchant fleet.

Of the more than a billion now asked \$719,000,000 will be spent for the construction of ships, about \$250,000,000 of it to go for building fabricated steel vessels. The commandeering of vessels building in yards will cost \$265,000,000 in addition to the quarter of a billion dollars already appropriated. One hundred million dollars will be put in requisitioning lake tonnage which is to be put in the Atlantic and \$50,000,000 will go for the purchase of ships.

Some 120 ships will be removed from the lakes to the Atlantic before the winter sets in. Of these more than 70 will have to be cut in half to be put thru the Welland canal. All the ships total more than 350,000 tonnage. The shipping board's plan is to retain these ships, replacing them on the lakes next spring with vessels to be built in lake ports during the winter.

The shipping board, it was learned today, has turned down requests of certain finances to build for foreign flag a large number of vessels in American yards.

The shipping board will make an early move towards reducing ocean freight rates. A rate basis is being figured out.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SALONIKI FIRE

60,000 Persons are Homeless—Property Loss Millions of Dollars—Scarcity of Water.

London, Aug. 23.—The first detailed account of the disastrous fire at Saloniki last Sunday is contained in a Reuter despatch from that city, which says that 60,000 persons are homeless and that the property loss is enormous. Insurance companies are interested to the extent of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds.

The military rendered all possible aid but the scarcity of water made it almost hopeless to attempt to subdue the flames. Refugees are camping on the outskirts of the town. The destitute are being cared for by the Entente military authorities, the British having 30,000 in their charge.

The whole sea front from the customs house to the famous White Tower, with its fine buildings, including the famous church of St. Dimitri and several other churches and mosques, was destroyed. Three enemy airplanes flew over the city and dropped bombs while the fire was burning.

SUFFRAGE COLOR BEARERS ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Six women carrying suffrage colors and banners bearing quotations from President Wilson's speeches and writings were arrested late today in front of one of the White House gates and taken to the police headquarters.

It was the first time the Women's Party had sent banner bearers to the White House since last week when six of its members were arrested and sent to the district court house in default of payment of \$25 fines.

The six gave bond to appear in the police court tomorrow on the charge of obstructing traffic. It is understood that the women propose to make their fight thru the courts on these cases.

TO BEGIN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SOLDIERS

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 23.—The war department today notified Attorney General Brundage to begin proceedings against six members of the Third Illinois Artillery, who are charged in warrants with complicity with the race riots here July 1 and 2. Sheriff Logan Mellon departed tonight for Springfield with the warrants and the soldiers will be brought back to this county for trial.

REMOVING EVERYTHING OF VALUE

London, Aug. 23.—The Austrians are removing everything of value from Trieste to inland places, according to a Rome dispatch.

WEATHER INDICATIONS AND TEMPERATURES

Illinois: Fair Friday and Saturday with moderate temperatures.

Temperatures.		
Jacksonville	68	81
Boston	66	72
Buffalo	72	80
New York	74	76
New Orleans	88	92
Chicago	73	80
Detroit	70	78
Omaha	74	78
Minneapolis	68	70
Helena	84	86
San Francisco	58	62
Winnipeg	62	68

GARFIELD NAMED COAL ADMINISTRATOR

Plans For Government Control of Industry Almost Complete

LIMIT SET ON PROFITS

Next and Final Step is to Make Regulations for Distribution

HARD COAL PRICES FIXED

Washington, Aug. 23.—Government control of the coal industry was made almost complete tonight when President Wilson named Dr. H. W. Garfield, president of Williams college, fuel administrator. Fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The next and final step will be to make regulations for coal distribution and to fix anthracite and bituminous retail prices. This will be done when a distribution program is perfected and when the federal trade commission has completed a plan under which retail profits may be fixed.

The anthracite prices fixed, effective September 1, are virtually the same as those now in effect at the mines under a voluntary arrangement made by producers with the trade commission. The prices that may be charged by jobbers, however, will reduce present costs sharply. Bituminous jobbers profits, too, will be cut by the new price scale set for wholesale transactions.

The anthracite scale for railroad owned mines, which include practically all the big producers, follows:

Anthracite prices are now fixed as follows:

White ash—broken	4.55
Egg	4.45
Stove	4.70
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	4.90
Red Ash—broken	4.75
Egg	4.65
Stove	4.90
Chestnut	4.90
Pea	5.10
Lykens Valley—broken	5.00
Egg	4.90
Stove	5.30
Chestnut	5.30
Pea	4.35

Producers who incur the expense of re-screening anthracite at Atlantic or lake ports for re-shipment by water are permitted to add not more than five cents per ton to the price except that a screening charge of five cents may be made on water shipments at Atlantic or lake ports.

Jobbers' Profits Fixed
Bituminous profits for jobbers are fixed at 15c a ton of 2,000 pounds and the same restrictions that govern dealings by a number of anthracite jobbers apply to bituminous transactions.

The president's order forbids railroad mines from selling to other mines and prohibits dealers from selling coal produced by railroad owned mines on a basis of prices fixed for other mines.

The bituminous jobber's price becomes effective immediately at bituminous mine prices announced last night.

The coal administration will be organized as soon as Dr. Garfield has completed his work of recommending to the food administration a government price for wheat. Dr. Garfield's price-fixing committee, it was said today, would be ready to announce a price within a few days.

Garfield Announces Plans
Dr. Garfield announced tonight he would institute a licensing system for all coal dealers from the mine to the retailers and that if prices were fixed for retailers the licensing would be extended to cover retail dealings.

Under the law giving the president control of fuels the government can take over and operate any mines failing to observe regulations prescribed. A corporation similar to the wheat corporation of the food administration was suggested tonight as a possibility to prepare the government to handle the situation if the price fixing plan does not work out satisfactorily. The last resort under the law is government requisition of the output of all mines and the sale of it to be public.

The biggest problem ahead of the coal administration, some officials say, is the labor situation. The general reduction of prices in the bituminous fields probably means that labor will be disappointed in many requests for wage increases based on the high prices producers have been receiving for their output.

If there are strikes and production is reduced the government can take over and operate the mines, but it has no power to compel labor to work. Officials of the government and labor representatives are conducting negotiations over this problem.

Early extension of government control to fuel oils was predicted tonight by officials. Power to fix prices for oils and to govern their distribution and sale is given to the president in the coal clause of the food bill.

(Continued on Page 4)

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THE CENTER OF PATRIOTISM.

They must have inherited the patriotism of Lincoln down in Yare county, Ky., the scene of the martyred president's birthplace. That county alone in all the U. S. made a perfect record in the draft. The county's quota for the national army was 132 men and just 132 men were examined. None of them claimed exemption and each man was found physically qualified. Certainly Larue county is a hotbed of patriotism.

STRIKE TALK IS ILL-TIMED.

The statement of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district mine workers' association, that a strike is likely because of the coal price reduction ordered by the president, is very untimely. Certainly the public has had no reason to expect that such a prominent mine official would so promptly issue a statement which on its face gives encouragement to the miners to strike in demand for higher wages. President Farrington knows the miners were given a 20 per cent increase last April and he knows further that the miners' organization is under a definite contract with the operators, effective until April 1, 1918. To prophesy that the miners will strike notwithstanding the voluntary increase given to them, notwithstanding the contract they have, is equivalent that the officers of the organization cannot control the men and that their contract is like the German treaty with Belgium—a mere "scrap of paper."

TAXING HUGE INCOMES.

The discussion of the proposed revenue law in the senate deals with such big figures that they do not mean much to the average man. Little is known here in the middle west about Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, but his amendment which would greatly increase the income taxes of the millionaires, has a good sound. This is true because his amendment, it is estimated, would by increasing taxes on incomes exceeding \$500,000, add more than \$40,375,000 to the tax income of the country. Still another reason for the "good" sound of this amendment is that Senator Gerry is said to be the wealthiest man in the senate and the proposed plan of taxation would surely mean that he would pay a much larger sum into

the public treasury. When men are willing to urge tax plans which will greatly increase their own payments they evidently have patriotism of the sincere type.

VARIED CROPS NEEDED

The Prairie Farmer in the current issue points out that notwithstanding the guaranteed \$2 price for wheat in 1918, that it would be a mistake for farmers to vastly increase the wheat acreage. The argument is made that such increases would likely be to the detriment of corn, oats and livestock and the point is made that this war is not to be won alone by wheat as a food supply and that the other things mentioned are essential. What the government agricultural department and Mr. Hoover are undoubtedly trying to do is to increase the acreage of wheat without lessening the acreage of other crops. Their hope is that many acres which have not been touched by plow in recent years will be turned over this year and that thus the sum total of food stuffs will be increased. The Prairie Farmer's suggestion is worth while and there will be no material advantage in the increased wheat yield if there is a lessened farm activity along other lines.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS IN PUBLIC LIFE

The time was when we thought that college professors had little knowledge except the theoretical. We were inclined to think them bookish and men somewhat removed from a practical understanding of business affairs and conditions. When President Wilson was a candidate for president the first time Col. Roosevelt sought to play upon that idea and always referred to the candidate as "Prof." Wilson. But that did not interfere with the "professor" being elevated to the highest position in this land and the president has indicated in many ways his grasp of business problems.

Now another college president has been elevated to a position of great prominence in governmental affairs, for Pres. Garfield of Williams college will become coal administrator of the country just as soon as he completes his job of fixing the wheat price for producers and grain men. One wonders just what special qualifications a college professor will have for directing the great coal industry of this country, but it is recalled that Mr. Garfield was a lawyer before he became a college professor, and as a lawyer represented a number of the large coal companies in various suits and thus had occasion for familiarizing himself with a great many conditions relating to the coal trade. College professors these days seem to be combining the practical with the theoretical.

A LOYAL PARENT'S TRIBUTE TO EXEMPTION BOARD

That the work of the local exemption board is difficult and arduous is more apparent each day as there comes a more thorough understanding of the duties required. The facts have previously been given to show the impartial manner in which the board has sought to carry out the provisions of the law with strict fairness to the government and the public. The draft law and the rules applied thereto as issued by the war department make it very clear that in all matters relating to the raising of an army and the application of exemption rules, that the first purpose is to consider the common good rather than that of individuals. So boards that live up to full duty in the important matter that is entrusted to them must set aside all personal feeling and friendship, and keeping ever in mind the purpose of the draft law, "hew to the line."

In interpreting the exemption rules some difficult situations have come before the local board, particularly because the members are men who have lived long in the community and who have naturally built up intimacies and personal friendships. Yet these men have been able to steel themselves against personal feeling and carry out the rules in strict conformity to the law. An incident happened in the office of the local board yesterday which made it plain that the very steadfastness of the board and the certain knowledge that bias had been shown in not a single case, has really strengthened the board's position and served to cement rather than undo friendly relationships.

A long time resident of the county visited the board and as he stood in the office and placed his hand upon the shoulder of the president of the board, said: "It will be mighty hard for us if our boy is

required to go. He is one of a few in the younger generation of our large family. We feel the need of his presence here at home. His nearest relatives have presented every argument to you that is at their command in his behalf. But you have stood firm. You told us in the beginning that in the rules and regulations as you see them there could be no exemption for this boy. We believe in your integrity. We believe in your sincerity, and in your desire to be fair and impartial in this important work that you are doing. We appreciate the position that you have taken and while our hearts are heavy, we want you to know that we are loyal and that we stand by the president and the government and want to do our full duty even tho' that duty does bring so much pain."

The visitor was a man well along in years and as he paid this tribute to the board and made clear the loyalty of his spirit his eyes filled with tears and his voice was choked. It goes without saying that members were affected too as they heard this heartfelt appreciation of their efforts to follow in the path of duty even when that pathway led them to decisions and actions which would be otherwise if they were following personal feeling and the dictates of friendly hearts.

Rippling Rhymes
By WALT MASON

WORKDAY AFFAIRS.
Yes, truly, there are other things than captains, cataputs and kings, of which we should be thinking; we all have errands to pursue, and divers things we ought to do, with energy unshrinking. It's well to talk about the war, of all the carnage I abhor, at quitting time or later, but if I use the boss's time to talk of Kaiser Wilhelm's crime, I am a selling plater. I go on duty every day, and wrap up packages of hay, attending to our patrons; my thoughts are all on how to please such useful customers as these, the monied men and matrons. "This clerk is worthy of his hire," so says the boss, and I desire to have him think so always; so on his smile on straight, above my sorrow galleys. But when the evening whistle blows, I talk of swords and things like those, and roast the bloody kaiser; till 9 o'clock I paint things red, and then it's time to go to bed, for I'm an early riser. All day my minds on rice and prunes, on taking in the playhouses, to help my good employer; I do not think I have a right to sloop around in blood till night, when I'm a grim destroyer.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

August 24, 1849—Beardstown Gazette announces that there is to be a daily mail, between that place and Springfield, Illinois.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RISE IN PRICES OF MERCHANDISE IN OUR LINE WE HAVE DECIDED TO SELL OUR GOODS AT A SMALLER PROFIT THAN HERETOFORE, HENCE YOU WILL PAY NO MORE FOR YOUR COAT, SUIT OR MILLINERY THAN YOU DID BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES. WE ARE THE LOSERS ONLY.
J. HERMAN.

MOVING POLES FROM STREETS TO ALLEYS

Preparations for Paving Work in Progress—Street Corner Changes Better for Autoists

John E. Bretz, who has the contract for paving in the business district, has curbing for part of the work already on the ground and some of the other materials necessary. In preparation for this paving work the two telephone companies, the city and the Jacksonville Railway & Light Co. are moving a number of poles. At the request of the city council a number of poles which are now on streets adjacent to the square are being moved into alley positions. This change will greatly improve the appearance of these streets and make traffic conditions better.

The plans for the paving in the loop district call for much wider curves at the corners than have been given in paving work in past years. The same applies to the corners adjoining the South Main street, West State and East State street pavements. Within the past few weeks under the direction of the city council Mr. Henderson, public engineer, has had changes made in the corner curves of a number of the street pavements, much to the satisfaction of those who drive motor cars or horse drawn vehicles. For example, the enlarged curve at the corner of College street and South Diamond and another enlarged curve at the corner of Grove street and South Diamond has done away with sharp turns which were not only an inconvenience but a menace to the traveling public.

It was with great difficulty that automobiles of large size passed each other when meeting at the corners mentioned. The same thing was true at a number of other corners which have been remedied. Another advantage of the larger curve on the corners adjacent to the square will be the possibility of doing away with iron aprons bridging the approaches to the sidewalks. These aprons are often misplaced and are really a menace to the safety of pedestrians.

ATTENDED STOCK SALE

E. E. McPhail and R. E. Stocker were among the Morgan county visitors at the Fred Rives cow sale Thursday near White Hall.

CAMP TAYLOR WORK NEARING COMPLETION

Cantonment Where Morgan County Men Will Go Will House 40,000—Workmen Total 10,000—Surroundings Described as Excellent.

As soon as final instructions are received from the district board the preparations will be made for the mobilization of the Morgan county drafted men who are going forward to Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky. Miller Weir as president of the exemption board, said yesterday that the men will not be mobilized before Sept. 5. It is understood that about forty men will be sent in the first division. The men who are to go in this division will be selected according to the numerical order in which they appeared for the physical examination, this of course applying to the men who have not filed claims for exemption. Because Morgan county men are to go to Camp Taylor, the following story about the cantonment there will be read with special interest here.

Within less than three months there has grown up, on the southern outskirts of Louisville a mushroom city, now nearly completed, capable of housing more than 40,000 men. Here all members of the new National Army drawn from Kentucky and Indiana and part of the Illinois troops will be trained.

The city is one of the sixteen great cantonments which Uncle Sam is building all of which will be devoted to the same purpose. It will bear the name of Zachary Taylor, hero lies buried within less than a dozen miles of the site.

Engineers drove their first stakes in June in the midst of pastures and truck garages. Today nearly twelve hundred buildings in various stages of construction, a large proportion of them already complete, stand upon the same ground.

Nothing Has Been Overlooked.
Despite the haste nothing has been overlooked which will add to the comfort or the well being of the men who will find their homes for months within its confines.

Most of the company barracks have been completed. The walls are well sheathed and are weather-boarded. They are designed to be warm in winter and the arrangement of windows promises that they will be comfortable as it is possible to expect in summer. There will be no over-crowding and the sanitary arrangements have been planned by experts.

Within convenient access of each company is a detached building containing showers and wash rooms. Kitchens and dining halls are nearby.

The city itself stands upon high rolling ground and it has exceptionally good surface drainage. A system of sanitary sewers within its borders will be connected with the sewer system of the city of Louisville, sewer mains having been constructed to its boundaries by city and county authorities.

Water from Filtration Plant.
Water mains have also been laid to the boundaries of the cantonment by the municipally owned Louisville Water Company and the 2,500,000 gallons of water which will be required daily will be supplied from the same filtration plant which supplies the city.

The Louisville Gas and Electric Company also has carried its transmission system to the boundaries of the cantonment and will supply the current used for light and power. The Louisville Street Railway company has constructed a double track line to the soldier-city and will give a five cent fare to any section of Louisville.

When work was started upon the cantonment was a small force and the material used in the first buildings, now used for offices, was hauled from Louisville lumber yards and supply houses.

Within ten days of this modest start lumber in train loads was arriving from southern saw mills daily. The number of workmen grew as the flow of materials increased until today it totals about 10,000. Of these about 4,000 are carpenters, 4,000 others are lists das laborers and the remainder includes skilled craftsmen of many trades.

A good idea of the size of the task upon which the War Department embarked when it undertook the construction of sixteen such cities simultaneously can be gained from the fact that 300 water boys are employed on the job at Camp Taylor. These youngsters are not idle either. Each must satisfy the demands of about thirty men and it keeps him busy.

Increase in Number of Employees.
With the increase in the number of men employed on the work and the swelling flow of materials the percentage of the whole task to be accomplished each day increased until it finally approximated about two and one half per cent of the whole daily.

When the first drafts of the new army begin to arrive September 5, they will find Camp Taylor complete in its essential details with but two exceptions. One section of the hospital group will be incomplete, as will the remount station. Two sections of the hospital group will be ready however, and the completion of the third section will only add to the capacity, which will exceed 1,000 beds.

The quarters to be occupied by the men will still have finishing touches to be added which will improve their appearance and to some extent add to comfort, but there will be nothing really essential lacking.

Racing against time officials responsible for the erection of the cantonment have found the competitive instinct of the average human being a powerful factor in assisting their effort. Each day a detailed report showing the percentage of the work completed up to that time and list-

ing separately the progress made on the preceding day is placed in the hands of Major Frank E. Lamphere, the construction quartermaster in charge. These reports show at a glance how various bodies of men are progressing with their part of the work.

Divided into Units.

For instance for convenience in supervising and speeding up the work of carpenters the cantonment is divided into seventeen units, each with its own working organization. The report which comes to Major Lamphere each morning shows just how much timber, the total board feet being given, is required in the construction of each unit. Then is shown the number of board feet of timber placed to that date, together with the amount placed the preceding day. The report then shows what percentage of the work on each unit has been completed, and gives the number of man-days work charged against each unit. Then to complete the comparison the daily average of board feet of lumber per man placed in the buildings of various units is shown. A copy of this report is posted on the grounds where each unit is being erected so that the men may compare the progress of the unit on which they are engaged with that of other units.

This plan is followed out with other classes of work, and according to Major Lamphere, it has produced good results. Each man is made to feel a personal sense of responsibility for the progress of the unit upon which the crew to which he belongs is engaged.

There are more than 1,200 buildings in the cantonment and they cover about 1,250 acres. The hospital group of sixty five buildings occupies eighty acres and the remount station about seventy five acres. This remount station will care for about 9,000 horse and mules.

Buildings and ground will be lighted by electricity. More than two hundred miles of wire will be necessary to supply the lights in the various buildings and 320 arc lights will be used to illuminate the company streets.

Large Supply of Coal Needed.

The buildings of the hospital group and officers quarters will be heated with steam. The various company barracks will use coal stoves. More than 2,000 heating stoves will be used, and contracts for 17,000 tons of coal to supply them have been asked for.

More than five miles of asphalt roadway eighteen feet wide have been laid within the cantonment, which is spread out in a great arc nearly two miles long. These roads will connect with several hard surfaced highways leading from Louisville to the surrounding country.

Most of the equipment for the cantonment has arrived and is already in store houses built along the railroad tracks which have been run into the grounds. More is on the way.

The quantity of this equipment is tremendous. To name but a few items will show something of size of the task in getting it to the right place in time. More than 40,000 cots will be used, and there will be equipment of all sorts for 349 kitchens. Then there will be uniforms and other clothing for the thousands of men who will report for duty during September. Rifles and various other articles of military equipment, and added to all this and much more hundreds upon hundreds of tons of foodstuffs must be in the store houses before even the first member of the new army arrives.

MORTUARY

Mallicoat
Mrs. William Mallicoat passed away Thursday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock after an illness of two weeks' duration, the last three days of which Mrs. Mallicoat was bedfast. Sarah Elizabeth Mullens was born April 12, 1851, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Mullens. Since her marriage to Mr. Mallicoat she has made Arentzville her home, for the past thirty-two years living at the homestead where death occurred.

The following sons and daughters survive Mrs. Mallicoat: Mrs. Martha Smith, Chapin; John M. Mallicoat, Kewanee; William Mallicoat, Beardstown; Miss Hannah Mallicoat, at home, Edward and Clarence Mallicoat, living near the homestead and Mrs. Sarah Dodson of Springfield.

Mrs. Mallicoat was a loyal member of Union M. P. church and throughout life she bore daily testimony to professions of faith made by her while young. Her many good qualities of soul and character won the lasting love and respect of all with whom she came in contact and she will live in memory as a noble wife, a kind neighbor and a true friend.

The funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Arcadia church. Burial will be made in Arcadia cemetery.

NOTICE

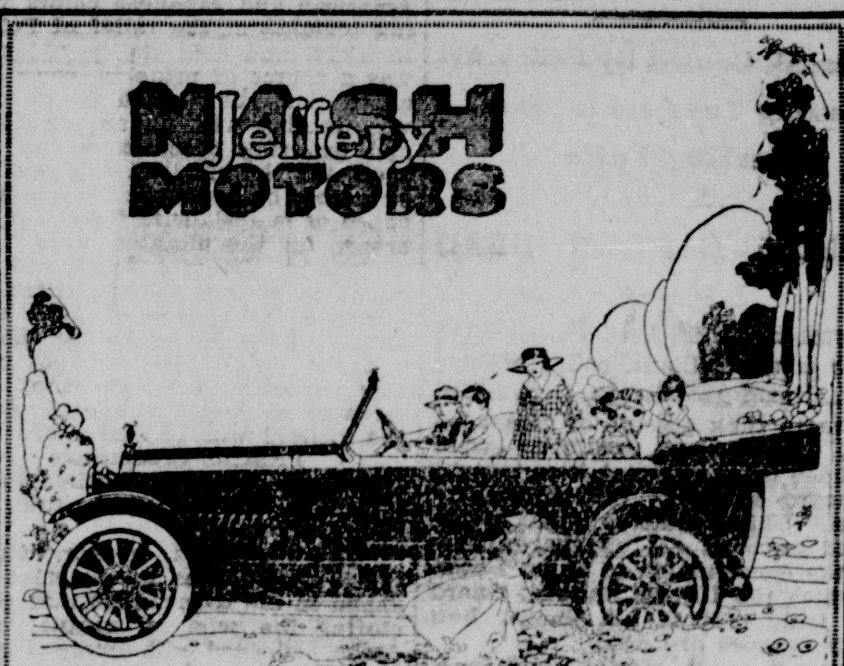
Anyone holding premium Coupon Checks will please make deposit of same at the S. W. corner square on Saturday, Aug. 25th. The Armstrong Drug Store.

RETURNS FROM CONVENTION

C. L. DePew returned yesterday from Hardin county, where he went to attend a Sunday school convention. Conditions in that county are such that there is abundant work for the Sunday schools. Farming conditions are not prosperous and the residents use methods long since obsolete in other counties of the state. The convention was held at a country church which was in a condition indicative of the community. Because of a washout and the high stage of the river Mr. DePew's trip was not without unpleasant incidents.

Elliott State Bank

With Ample Capital and Resources to Take
Care of Your Wants



What We Found in This Jeffery Six You Will Find

From the first the Jeffery Six impressed us as exceptional.

We found a rightly designed, splendidly built, 53 horsepower motor, smooth and flexible.

We found that this Jeffery Six starts quickly—operates easily—holds the road well—carries its passengers comfortably. We found vibration practically eliminated by the extra heavy, inherently balanced crankshaft. Every part of the car was designed right and built right. Only highest grade materials went into its construction.

The handsome, hammock slung body with divided front seats will please you.

This car is 93 per cent built in Nash shops. See it at your dealer's. Price \$1465.

THE NASH MOTORS COMPANY, KENOSHA, WIS.

JEFFERY MOTOR SALES CO.

312 E. State St., Opp. P. O. Bell No. 2., Ill. 432

Every Job Is Guaranteed

We take all precautions in buying materials
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Concrete Work

is properly done. Years of experience and hundreds of satisfied customers give assurance that work entrusted to us will have proper attention.

Otis Hoffman

East Lafayette Avenue

Phones 621

FUNERALS

Martin.
The funeral of Oren F. Martin, a former resident of this city and well known here, was held Thursday afternoon from the M. E. church of Palmyra.

Mr. Martin, who was twenty-five years of age at the time of death, passed away Tuesday afternoon at his home in Alton. He is a former student of Illinois college and was at one time employed by the Illinois Steel Bridge Co. He was a former member of Grace M. E. church. His wife and parents survive.

Maloney

Funeral services for Edward Maloney, whose death occurred at a local hospital, were held Thursday afternoon from the O'Donnell undertaking establishment on East State street. The deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, is survived by one sister, Mrs. Charles Martin of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Charles Hartley of Ogden, Utah, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Cocking. Mrs. Hartley was formerly Miss Eva Benefell of this city.

SCOTT'S THEATRE

MONDAY
GREATER VITAGRAPH

How to Attain Your Heart's Desire

is a most simple thing if one just knows the secret. There is no excuse for us not having it, since it is merely a question of perseverance. You will feel like taking a new lease on life after seeing

"A SON OF THE HILLS"

—featuring—
BELLE BRUCE and
ANTONIO MORENO
5 & 10c

COMING

Saturday—Pathe 5 reel feature
William Courtney in
"The Hunting of the Hawk"
Also "PATRIA"

BUY YOUR

FEED

from

Cain Mills

Both Phones 240

CITY AND COUNTY

S. Irgens of Moline is spending a few days in the city on business.

V. Harshman of Griggsville paid the city a business call yesterday.

C. F. Lanham of Cornland was here yesterday on business.

Chester Colton of Woodson was a Thursday business visitor in the city.

Merritt A. Clark was here from Newton yesterday on business.

W. J. Cockin of Alexander was a trader in the city yesterday.

Harry Ratikan of Exeter was trading with local merchants yesterday.

Miss Cora Ricker of Winchester was a city visitor yesterday.

S. D. Miller and family of Girard were visitors in the city yesterday.

Milton Jacobs of Blandinsville was a visitor in the city yesterday.

C. L. Shelton of Murrayville was a caller on city people yesterday.

W. H. Mosely helped represent Pisgah in the city yesterday.

Miss Jewell Short of Carrollton was a city shopper yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Ommen of Chapin was a city caller yesterday.

Mrs. E. L. Krebs of Griggsville was a visitor in the city yesterday.

J. A. Clayton of Decatur attended to affairs in the city yesterday.

C. F. Cranson of Bloomington was called to the city yesterday by business matters.

F. J. Engel of Champaign was added to the list of city visitors yesterday.

H. A. McLaughlin of Springfield was a traveler to the city on business yesterday.

F. G. Gaffner of Greenville arrived in the city yesterday for a visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stewart of the vicinity of the Mound were city callers yesterday.

Max Hodous of Ashland was a shopper with city merchants yesterday.

H. L. Fishel of Barry was transacting business in the city yesterday.

Meredosia yesterday.

Rev. Father D. J. Maroney of Carrollton was numbered among the visitors in the city yesterday.

Allen Spaenower of Pisgah precinct was a caller on city people yesterday.

Fred Berger of Decatur was among the business men of the city yesterday.

Guy Moore of the vicinity of Murrayville was transacting business in the city yesterday.

Edgar Baskam of Alexander was attending to his interests in the city yesterday.

Monroe Michaels of Virginia was a visitor with Jacksonville people yesterday.

W. H. Lamkuehler of Prentice made a business visit to the city yesterday.

The biggest corn crop in Morgan county's history is promised. Buy that crib lumber now.

Crawford Lumber Co.

W. E. Coultas of Winchester was a caller on Jacksonville merchants yesterday.

Leonard Fearneyhough of Lynnville precinct was a caller on city people yesterday.

A. J. Bergschneider of the eastern part of the county was a caller in the city yesterday.

Julian Cherry of Blandinsville was attending to his interests in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Charles Baumaister of the northeast part of the county called on city people yesterday.

Samuel Bridgeman of the northwest part of the county was a city visitor yesterday.

Herman Visser and family of Alexander rode to the city yesterday in their Pratt car.

Edward Barrows of the southeast part of the county rode to town in his Overland car yesterday.

Ernest Dyer and wife of the southeastern part of Woodson precinct were city callers yesterday.

Baxter Hale of the region of Grace Chapel was a caller on city friends yesterday.

John Smith of Concord was added to the list of city visitors yesterday.

Henry Henderson and wife were up to the city from Meredosia yesterday.

Charles Moss of Alexander was numbered among the visitors in the city yesterday.

A. A. Koyné of Murrayville was attending to business affairs in the city yesterday.

E. C. Anderson of Griggsville was one of the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Frank Stice of Sinclair rode to the city in his Ford runabout yesterday.

Kenneth Bostick of Carrollton is visiting his friend, Frank Stice of Sinclair precinct.

Harold Hembrough of Asbury neighborhood was a city caller yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fearneyhough of the west part of the county were city shoppers yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Magill left last night for Chicago. There they will join Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gay and will drive to West Bend, Wis., for a week's stay.

Miss Miriam Stead of Griggsville is visiting Miss Marjorie Black at the home of Dr. Carl E. Black on West State street.

William Mallicoat of the northwest part of the county was transacting business in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Pharney of Springfield is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Phalen on South Fayette street.

D. M. Braddus and family of Siegel drove thru the city yesterday in their Ford car on their way to Moberly, Mo.

Mrs. J. O. Watt and daughter Mary of Fayetteville, Ark., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Benson on West Court street.

P. C. Loomis and Henry Loomis of Rushville were numbered among the business visitors in the city Thursday.

Mrs. John Erixon of Upland, California, is visiting at the home of Thomas Erixon. She is on her way home after a visit with friends and relatives in Michigan.

Mrs. Abbie Wiseman accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mattie Liversberger, expected to leave this morning for Aurora for a visit with Mrs. Wiseman's sister, Mrs. Jericho.

Miss Olive Fielder returned to her home in Virginia yesterday after a brief visit with Sheriff and Mrs. Grant Graff.

Residents of the vicinity of the river report the early melon crop short owing to the long, wet spring but offer more encouragement for the later sown seed. A good deal

of the fruit is being marketed now but it may be some cheaper later on.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gouveia of Lynnville motored to the city in their Mitchell car yesterday. Mr. Gouveia said he found the roads rather rough and they would have been much improved by dragging had anyone had the time to do it.

Dr. Kaufman and wife, formerly Miss Bertha Wright, have arrived from Chicago for a visit with Mrs. Kaufman's mother and aunt on East Morgan street. They started in their car, but arriving at Joliet were warned not to try to complete the journey in that way as they would surely encounter some very bad roads so they returned to the big city, left their car and came by train.

CHECK ON WAR-TIME GRAFTERS NEEDED

Persons Collecting for War Charities Must Get Licenses or Risk Being Fined

Reports have reached the Illinois State Council of Defense that unauthorized collections for war aid and relief are being made in various places. Attention is again called to the fact that all such collections, made generally, are under the control of the Council, and that all persons who solicit such funds must first be licensed by the Council, or be liable to fines of not to exceed \$1,000 each.

The Council is in charge of war relief and charity collections by virtue of a state law, which became effective on July 1st. The law requires that all persons making war relief or war charity collections shall first get licenses, except in behalf of organizations authorized by the United States to make collections, such as the Red Cross and the Navy League. Applications for licenses should be made to the State Council of Defense, 120 W. Adams Street, Chicago.

There is no charge for granting a license. Responsible persons and bona fide organizations will find it easy to procure them. But in order to weed out frauds and professional money raisers, whose commissions take up most of the receipts of the enterprises, the State Council has prepared a questionnaire which must be filled out and approved before a license is granted.

Organizations are required to state when they were incorporated, and for what purpose, the names and addresses of the officers and a complete statement of what war charity funds are to be solicited, the amount sought to be raised, and the general plan for raising it.

Then comes the requirements which are expected to minimize imposition on the public. Full details of how many solicitors are to be employed, and of they are to be paid, the amount or the percentage of the receipts they are to get, must be stated.

If any salaries are to be paid out of the fund they must be specified; administrative expenses must be stated, the percentage of the amount to be collected which finally go to the charity for which it is made must also be given. Whether the accounts are regularly audited, and by whom, also must be told. The territorial limits and the length of time the license is to cover, the names of other persons or organizations soliciting for the same charity and the method of distribution are required.

If three references are satisfactory, the license is issued. Solicitation without a license leaves the persons making it subject to prosecution.

No license is required by the family or friends of a soldier or sailor in order to furnish him with aid at any time, nor is a club, association, corporation, congregation, religious association or corporation prohibited from solicitations among its own members.

Persons soliciting either money or goods of any sort, therefore, should be required to produce their license.

FARM NOTES

Dr. J. W. Hairgrove and associates who owned a farm of 163 acres in the Sinclair neighborhood recently sold the property to T. U. Fox. The purchase price was \$30,500, which figures out about \$187 per acre. The land was originally a part of the Orear estate. Dr. Hairgrove, Dr. F. A. Norris and Louis Frank were the owners of the farm.

As recently mentioned, Dr. Hairgrove has purchased the 320 acre Jones estate farm three miles east of Woodson. This farm has been leased to Grover Beeley of Meredosia, who is to take possession March 1. The land lies well and the location is especially favorable from a marketing standpoint, as there are four shipping points with elevators within a radius of four miles.

If Dr. Hairgrove follows the same plan with this farm as he has with the farm he owns just west of Jacksonville its productiveness will be greatly increased within a few years. Dr. Hairgrove follows the Illinois system of permanent agriculture, practices a stated rotation of crops and believes in the liberal use of limestone as an aid to getting satisfactory growth of clover or other legumes. The necessary amount of carbonate of lime and phosphorus are essential in getting the best crop results and the improved returns on the Hairgrove farm just west of Jacksonville have amply proved this statement.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. Sallie Caldwell will be held from Concord M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial will be in Jacksonville cemetery.

ON DUTY AGAIN.

Major John A. Vickery, day clerk at the Dunlap hotel is on duty again after an illness of several days.

AMERICA THROUGH BRITISH EYES

What is Thought of This Country's Achievements by One of Our Allies in the Great War.

When you are a partner with anyone in any enterprise it is interesting, if not necessary, to know what your partner thinks of you.

America is the partner of Britain in the business of overcoming the Germans and Ian Hay in the London Times, gives this view of what America has done and is doing since she became a factor in the great war:

"Now that she is at war, what is America going to do about it? * * *

"The United States declared war upon Germany in the first week of April, 1917. Since then, what has been accomplished?"

"It would have been a matter of small surprise and but little reproach if nothing had been accomplished at all. Democracy has many advantages over autocracy, but prompt and efficient direction of war is not one of them. It took our country more than two years to realize that sudden emergencies and critical situations can be better handled by a capable and absolute triumvirate than by a amiable but academic committee of twenty-three. President Wilson grasped the essential requirements of the situation at once. These were:

"1. National registration.

"2. Compulsory military service.

"3. The raising of money and an immediate and liberal vote of credit.

"4. Organization of the country's resources, especially in food and munitions.

"5. The immediate dispatch of an Expeditionary Force to France, first as an incentive to the country at large, and secondly as a guarantee of good faith to the Allies.

"This admittedly, was a colossal programme to lay before an unorganized and ununited nation. And no one knew better than the President that it contained measures which would be bitterly opposed. * *

"Congress on the whole responded nobly. There was a certain amount of opposition to universal service—some tainted, some sincere—but the scheme went thru by large majorities. * *

"So much for the inception of the campaign. What of the execution? Pessimists feared, and interested agitators darkly hinted, that there would be a public upheaval throughout the country upon the day when American citizens were called upon to register for national service, and that in any case very few would register.

"Registration Day came. Nearly ten million men registered within the space of twelve hours; there were no disturbances, and defaulters barely comprised one-tenth per cent, or one in a thousand.

"The first War Loan—the Liberty Loan, as it was happily named—was oversubscribed by about a billion dollars.

"Finally, an Expeditionary Force set sail, and landed without mishap upon the soil of France. It was a mere advance guard of the millions to follow—and its exact strength need not be set down here; but in due course its members will doubtless afford the Kaiser some further (and extremely wholesome) food for thought upon the subject of contemptible little armies."

"Such is America's record for less than three months of war. * * *

"So we are all in it at last. And one thing seems certain. As the war progresses towards its appointed end the chief burden, which was borne in the first instance with almost superhuman endurance by the people of France—to be subsequently transferred in ever growing measure to the broadening shoulders of the British Army—will ultimately come to rest, until the finish, upon the shoulders, jointly, of the British Empire and the United States. Their reserves of strength are greater; their soil is not invaded; their industrial resources are unimpaired; and their wealth seems inexhaustible. So upon our two people will rest the responsibility of bringing this war to a conclusion which will for all time render the world 'safe for Democracy.'

"Such is the situation today. In the beginning of 1915 we were fighting for existence; in the beginning of 1916, we were fighting for time. Now we are fighting for one thing only—victory."

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Warren Watkins and daughter Isabelle returned home Saturday from a visit with relatives of Peoria.

Andrew Wright and L. G. Wright were in Tuscola Monday and Tuesday, being called there by the death of a relative.

Mrs. W. T. Melvin spent Sunday with her parents, R. H. Loudon and wife of Virginia.

Roy Ross shipped three car load of cattle to Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Dorsey Moles and little son returned to their home in Thurman, Iowa, Tuesday, after three weeks' visit with her father, W. A. Pattillo.

Gilbert McDonald of Springfield, Arkansas, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald.

Mrs. Ben Shortridge and daughter Dollie spent several days last week with C. Travis and family near Prentice.

Ed Swartwood and wife have arrived home from a visit with relatives at Marion, Indiana.

A. Fitzhugh and wife of Ashland were Sunday visitors with Wm. Gilbert and family.

W. T. Melvin, Robert Harding and Harry Daniels were Springfield visitors Saturday.

Wilbur Showalter and wife of Chandlerville were Sunday guests of Wm. Gilbert and family.

G. A. R. OF MATT STARR POST.

Regular meeting of Matt Starr Post this evening at 7:30.

Geo. Paul, Commander.

C. E. McDougall, Adj.



You won't fear Fire or Burglars if your Valuables are in our Safety Deposit Vaults.

It is not only careless to keep valuables in your house, but it subjects you and your family to GRAVE DANGER. Not only may you lose them by fire, but burglars might break in and steal them. Burglars always "spot" the house where valuables are kept and they will stop at nothing—not even murder—to steal them.

Put your valuables in our SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS where they will be SAFE. Costs only a nominal sum.

F. G. Farrell & Co.

Dried Beef
Oleomargarine
Roasts
Weinierwursts
All kinds of fish
Right prices
Treatment courteous
Steaks

CASH MARKET

Your Bank Balances—Are they Paying You?

Your bank account can be more than a business convenience and necessity.

Have you ever thought of handling your balances so they would be more profitable to you?

This bank's many-sided service includes a particularly attractive feature for farmers, investors and others who have funds temporarily idle, pending investment.

We can help you and would be pleased to discuss the matter with you.



THE FARMERS STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

You Will Feel at Home Here.

We Fit Glasses To Give You Comfort

C. H. RUSSELL

Registered Optometrist

Russell & Thompson

Jewelers

Successors to

Russell & Lyon

West Side Square

Vannier's Specials

Michigan Crabs for Jelly and Sweet Pickles.
Small can Potted Meat for sandwiches 5 each
Jelly Glasses in four styles, any style 2 for 5
Cracked Rice at 10c lb.

Vannier China & Coffee House

Ill Phone 150 We Pay and Want Cash Bell phone 150

FOR SALE---

A 3 Ton Avery Truck

In A 1 condition—Cheap

McNamara Heneghan Co.

BROOK MILLS

Illinois Phone 786

Bell 61

This Label Was Adopted In 1880

It is the property of the C. M. I. U. of A. and is given Free of Use to all Fair Union Cigar Manufacturers.



It Has Stood the Test for 37 Years

All Jacksonville Manufacturers Use It

Summer Beverages

In the products of our plant you find the highest quality of summer drinks on the market.

Gravel Springs Water

is used in the manufacture of our entire line of carbonated beverages.

THIS MEANS ABSOLUTE PURITY

Ask your dealer for Gravel Springs brands. If he does not carry them call either phone 711.

PRIZES ANNOUNCED FOR CHAPIN HORSE SHOW

Three Hundred Dollars Will be Paid in Prizes—Large Number of Entries Promised.

All plans are completed for the Chapin horse show which will be held Thursday, August 30. The premium list totals \$300 and first and second cash prizes will be paid for horses and mules of various classes. A ribbon will be given as a third prize in each class. The show will be given under the auspices of the Chapin Fair association, whose officers are: president, H. O. Smith; vice president, Alvin Schumacher; treasurer, W. H. Rigg; secretary, H. P. Joy.

The program will begin at 10 a. m. and continue thru the afternoon. The success of the shows given at Chapin in the past makes it certain that there will be a large number of entries this year and that the attendance will be large. The Chapin band will furnish music all day and there will be various other attractions on the general program.

The list of events and the prizes offered are as follows:

10 A. M. Draft

Best draft suckling colt, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best draft brood mare and suckling colt, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best draft yearling, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best draft two year old, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best draft mare, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Produce of mare, (2 colts, two years old or younger), \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Get of Sire, (best three colts, two years old or younger), \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

Best draft team shown in harness, (mare or gelding), \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best all purpose team, shown in harness (mare or gelding), \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

1:30 P. M. Mules

Fastest mule 1/4 mile against time, hitched, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best mare and suckling mule, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best suckling mule, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best yearling mule, \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

Best two year old mule, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Produce of mare, (best two mules two years old or younger), \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

Best mule team shown in harness, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best Shetland pony suckling colt, \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

Best Shetland pony, (to be ridden by boy or girl), \$2.00; \$1.00; ribbon.

Readers

Best suckling colt, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best yearling colt, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best two year old colt, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best roaster stallion and three of his get, (two years old or younger), \$3.00; \$2.00; ribbon.

Best gentleman driver (trotter) mare or gelding, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best gentleman driver (pacer) mare or gelding, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best single turn out driven by lady, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best saddle horse (mare or gelding) four gait, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Best pole team, (mare or gelding), \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

Fastest horse on the grounds, 1/4 mile against time, hitched to buggy, \$5.00; \$3.00; ribbon.

H. O. Smith, Alvin Schumacher, Jim Ohler, Dr. Eller and possibly others will give season for best colt from their respective horses.

All entries should be in the hands of the secretary on Wednesday, the 29th, and must be in by 10 A. M. of the 30th.

All colts to be shown at end of halter.

In case of only one entry in any class it will be left to the discretion of the judge whether an award will be made or not.

ILLINOISAN KILLED IN BATTLE

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Aug. 23.—Harold Halstead, of this city, a son of F. A. Halstead, was killed in France recently, according to information received today by his father. Young Halstead enlisted in the regular army aviation corps last spring.

POST TOASTIES

are bully good for any meal and for all the family

Bobby

Post Toasties

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RUSSIA'S INTERNAL SITUATION CRITICAL

Aggravated By New German Drive Against Riga

Conditions Watched By Officials With Grave Concern—Press Despatches Describe Political Situation—Want Further Loans From U. S.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Russia's critical internal situation, aggravated by the new German drive against Riga threatening the capital, is watched by officials here with grave concern. It became known today that official advices are closely in accord with press despatches describing grave political conditions.

Council To Be Held.

The outcome of the forthcoming extraordinary national council to be held at Moscow is awaited here with interest scarcely less keen than in Russia itself. The immediate fate of Russia, it is felt, depends upon it.

Out of the great gathering, in which the conservative elements of all sorts are expected to unite in an effort to compel the provisional government to throw off the socialistic control of the soldiers and workmen's council, one of two results is expected.

The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly re-organizing the army and resuming the offensive against the central powers, or open civil strike.

Want U. S. to Help.

It appears little can be done by outside influence, even that of the American government to help immediately in the crisis. The problem was discussed at a conference by Secretaries Lansing, McAdoo and Baker. It is understood that attention was given chiefly to the financial and industrial aid which the United States can and will give, and the assurance of which is counted upon to strengthen the hand of the Russian provisional authorities. Ambassador Bakhmeteff spent virtually the entire day at the treasury talking over with officials the financial needs of his government in connection with further advances of money to Russia, consideration also is being given to the case of hard-pressed Roumania. It is understood that any loan that may be arranged for Roumania will be handled thru Russia.

Powerful German Influence.

German intrigues in Russia are known to be exerting powerful influence to bring about anarchy within the new democracy.

The organization of Russian conservatives, described as formidable, whose criticism of the provisional government's course is to the effect that socialistic domination has destroyed discipline and efficiency in the army and left the country exposed to invasion, apparently has been definitely measured in strength in despatches received here. It combines, however, the dismissed generals of the army, the Bourgeoisie, or constitutional democrats, discontented Moscow business men and other elements.

Opposing the principles of this combination are the cabinet and the socialists. Apparently holding the confidence of both factions is Premier Kerensky.

No News Received.

At the Russian embassy it was said tonight that no news concerning the situation in the Riga region had been received. The view there appeared still to be optimistic. It was said that the German offensive had been looked for, and regarding the possible cutting off of the railroad line from Archangel, it was pointed out that the port of Archangel would be ice-bound in September.

Embassy officials explained that great results were looked for from the new arrangements for dealing with the troops through committees composed of representatives of the government, commanding officers of the army and delegates of the army. Russia's chief task now, it was declared, is the transportation of supplies and munitions and the aid expected from the United States will go far toward the solution of that problem.

TALES TEACHING POSITION

Miss Effie Theobald, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Theobald, has resigned her place as domestic science teacher in the White Hall schools and taken a domestic science position at York, Pa. Miss Theobald was graduated from Illinois Woman's college two years ago and her record as a teacher has been an excellent one.

TO DISTRIBUTE UTAH LAMBS IN ILLINOIS

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand ewe lambs now in Utah will be distributed among Illinois institutional farms, if arrangements of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau work out, it was announced tonight by the officials of the bureau. Local wool men, the state council of defense and the state food conservation committee have been asked to co-operate in bringing the sheep to this state.

WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED

The great offensive of the Italians along the Isonzo front, daily continues to gain in impetus. Apparently the strong Austrian counterattacks, nowhere have been able to stem the tide that is bringing General Cadorna's men gradually closer toward their objective.

Meanwhile the German operations east of Riga seemingly are developing in strength, as the Russians have given further ground to the enemy. Around Verdun in France the French army is holding its gains of the early week, unhampered by the German infantry, but with the guns of the crown prince raking the line at various points.

At Lens the Canadians have worked their way further into the environs of the coal city and in Belgium, near Ypres, Field Marshal Haig's men have been victorious in a two-day battle, making gains over their front varying in depth from half a mile to a few hundred yards, notwithstanding the tenacious resistance of the legions of Crown Prince Rupprecht.

On both the northern and southern ends of the battle line in the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians have pressed forward their line for considerable new gains against the Austrians. The counterattacks of the Austrians are of the most extreme violence, but nowhere have they been able to dislodge the Italians. An instance of this is the holding for three days under most vicious counter-strokes of a strong Austrian position south of the east of Dossio Fatti. More than 16,000 prisoners already have been taken by the Italians.

Altho the exact extent of the Italian advance has not yet become apparent and the objective aimed at is not definitely known, General Cadorna, over the entire 37 miles of the fighting front, has everywhere made progress and the Austrians are reported unofficially to be stripping Trieste of its valuables and moving them to Vienna and other places—seeming evidence that the Austrians anticipate where the Italians hope their final blow will fall.

The chief British military observer, Major General Maurice, says the Italians already have gained an important victory which gives promise of developing into a victory of the first magnitude.

East of Riga the Russians have fallen back before the enemy all along the line from Ragedzem, on the Gulf of Riga, thru Tukum and Kammer to the upper reaches of the river Aa. Fighting is going on a scant twenty mile front east of Riga in the Lake Babit sector. The German official communication, in announcing German gains in this region, says the Russian evacuated positions without offering battle, previously having destroyed villages behind them.

To the south in Volhynia the Germans also have delivered attacks against the Russians for gains of territory, but later were dislodged in the Romanian theater the Russo-Romanian troops have taken the offensive in various sectors or repulsed Teutonic allied counterattacks. No important gains in this region have been made by either of the combatants.

In Russia the political situation again is to the fore. Petrograd newspapers take the pessimistic view, that unless an agreement between the contending political groups is reached at the approaching extraordinary national council to be held at Moscow, open conflict must follow. The constituent assembly elections have been postponed until November 25.

The situation remains acute in Finland, owing to the difficulty of establishing a new cabinet and to the persistent efforts of the socialists to reconvene the dissolved parliament, against which latter action Premier Kerensky is said to be opposed, no matter what the cost.

CHARGES BEING INVESTIGATED

Washington Aug. 23.—The charge of uttering pro-German sentiments made against Colonel Carl Reichmann of the regular army, nominated to be a brigadier general, were investigated today behind closed doors by a senate military subcommittee. Colonel Reichmann will be heard tomorrow.

SOCIALIST FORBIDDEN FROM MAKING SPEECH

Edwardsville, Ill., Aug. 23.—George R. Kirkpatrick of New York, socialist candidate for vice-president at the last election, today was forbidden to make speeches in Madison county, Illinois. The order was issued by Sheriff Jenkins. Kirkpatrick was billed to speak at Edwardsville tonight on "The Rights of Man."

CLAIM UNSUPPORTED

New Orleans, La., Aug. 23.—The claim of the parents of Pete Herman, bantamweight champion that he should be exempted from service in the army because he is their sole support was denied today by the local district board. Herman, who passed the physical examination, filed no claim for exemption himself.

STEAMER RUMORED TORPEDOED

A South American Port, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro says there are persistent, but unconfirmed rumors in circulation there that the Royal Mail Steam Packet company's steamer Desna has been torpedoed. The Desna registered 11,483 tons and was built in 1912.

TO INTERN PASTOR

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23.—United States Marshal Flynn today received orders to take the Rev. W. G. Krauleid, pastor of the Lutheran church at Riverdale, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kan., for internment during the war. Krauleid has been held several weeks on the charge of disloyalty.

VOTE TO IMPEACH TEXAS GOVERNOR

Resolution Adopted By House of Representatives

Charged with Illegal Acts in Office—Investigation Started by Speaker Fuller—May Be Automatically Suspended from Office Today.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 23.—The Texas house of representatives tonight by a vote of 82 to 51, adopted a resolution to present to the senate articles of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson. A committee of nine was appointed to draw up articles of impeachment and report them tomorrow morning. The action was taken as a result of the investigation of thirteen charges filed by Speaker Fuller, against the governor alleging illegal acts in office.

Must Be Passed by House.

The articles of impeachment first must be passed on by the house before they can go to the senate. Should they be signed tomorrow, Governor Ferguson will be automatically suspended from office, and his place taken by Lieutenant Governor W. P. Bobby, pending senate action.

The investigation, which ended today, had been going on almost three weeks. Speaker Fuller issued a call for a session of the house to consider impeachment late in July.

Result of Investigation.

Much of the stir which caused the investigation resulted from the governor's attitude toward the university. He objected to President R. E. Vinson, as head of the school and to certain members of the faculty.

When the board of regents did not oust these men he appointed other regents. Thru an injunction some of the new regents were unable to act and Governor Ferguson, claiming that there was corruption and inefficiency in the school, vetoed the appropriations for its support for the next two years. He claimed also that the university was fighting him.

Other Charges.

Other charges against the governor were that he failed to pay back to the state, as promised, funds appropriated for incidentals at the mansion, but spent it for food and automobile accessories; that he violated the banking laws by large loans from the Temple State Bank, in which he was a stockholder; that he deposited state funds to pay personal obligations; that Abilene was incorrectly chosen as the site for the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that he sought to influence Speaker Fuller by extending him a long-time loan.

Governor Ferguson was investigated by a house committee last March and his conduct was criticized. It was held there was no basis for impeachment.

READY TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

Peruvian Government Has Sent Ultimatum to Kaiser—Waters Open to American Warships.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Peru's readiness to break relations with Germany is clearly indicated in the Peruvian President's recent message to congress, the text of which was made public today by the state department. The attitude of the United States in entering the war was endorsed and it was intimated that Peruvian warships were open to American warships.

Unofficial dispatches from Amsterdam saying Peru had sent Germany an ultimatum as the result of a German prize court's refusal of damages for the sinking of the Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton created no surprise at the state department. The Peruvian president's message to congress was regarded here as preparing the way for a rupture of relations. He said:

"Brazil, Cuba, Bolivia and Panama have suspended their diplomatic relations with the Central Powers. Uruguay has taken the initiative that the South American United States may receive in the American American warships as brother nations and not belligerents, a concept comparable with terms of benevolent neutrality to which act my government adhered with sympathy."

"SAMMIES" MAY RECEIVE PAPERS.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Suggestions are reaching the war department as to the advisability of establishing at once in the American army area abroad soldiers' newspapers, to furnish the men with a brief resume of home news as well as publishable facts about what is going on in France.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—E. U. Benedict, who claims to be the oldest railroad employe in the United States, celebrated his 94th birthday yesterday. Mr. Benedict has been an employe of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for 41 years. He is a traveling inspector and claim adjuster for the road, and resides at Aurora, Ill.

SEEK TO AVERT STRIKE.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 23.—Conferences seeking to avert threatened strike of 28,000 soft coal miners were begun here today by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor with operators and workers. The main point of contention is the demand by miners for recognition of their union. This it is unequivocally stated by the operators will not be granted.

REFUSES TO ALLOW HOLLAND STEEL

Washington, Aug. 23.—Germany is increasing her economic pressure on Holland and now refuses to let steel go into the Netherlands for ship building purposes unless the Dutch agree to devote the ships to German uses for a period of five years after the war, according to unofficial advices.



Boys School Suits

We have just received a shipment of Boys' FALL SUITS \$4.00 to \$8.00

Two pairs of pants given with many of them. Do not put your buying off too long, but come and see them today.

T. M. Tomlinson

The 100% Pure Wool Store

NEGRO TROOPERS KILL TWELVE WHITES

(Continued from Page 1.)

uel Garredo, a Mexican employed at Camp Logan, was shot as he lay on his bed under a shed in the back yard and killed.

Houston policemen, armed civilians and members of the Texas National Guard, as well as guardsmen from Illinois who were in town when the trouble started quickly went to the scene of the shooting and collected at Boulevard avenue, Houston Heights, where Captain Rothrock, of Camp Logan, assumed command. Angry cries of "Lynch them" and "come, let's go kill 'em" were heard on all sides.

Appeals To Mob.

Captain Rothrock placed armed guard across Washington avenue with instructions not to let any one pass then climbed upon the hood of an automobile and appealed to the men to listen to reason.

"I know how you feel," he said, "but to go out there blindly if the negroes are still fighting, would mean certain death. I ask you men to control yourselves and rest assured that the United States army will see to it that every man is dealt with as he deserves."

Under Captain Rothrock's appeal the men obeyed orders as they were given to them and the soldiers. The tension of the crowd was shown when a negro soldier, who had been in Houston all evening and had had nothing to do with the trouble stepped off a street car. Two civilians armed with shotguns crowded him to surrender. A crowd quickly collected and but for the presence of several members of the Texas National Guard would have killed the trooper where he stood. He was placed in a nearby automobile and hurried to town for safe keeping.

Newspaper men who were permitted thru the lines by Captain Rothrock found everything quiet west of Boulevard avenue shortly after 10 o'clock. People along that section were barricaded in their houses and had all lights turned out.

At 11 o'clock sixteen truck loads of National Guardsmen were rushed to the seat of the trouble and all the streets were put under heavy guard.

Members of the negro troops who were placed on guard duty at the camp have for two or three days been insulting the white soldiers, Texas troopers declared tonight. Late tonight it was reported that about 75 of negro troopers who left camp were still to be found.

"The trouble started at the camp about 7:30 Thursday night," said Major K. S. Snow, in command of the negro troopers used as guards at the camp. "I saw the feeling that had arisen over the treatment the men said some of them had received at the hands of the police, and they were hard to control. I soon learned that they had entered the tent where the ammunition was kept and a large number of rounds had been secured before I learned what was happening. I did all I could to stop the men, but they were beyond control, and some 150 of them started to shoot promiscuously in the camp, and soon scattered in every direction."

INCORPORATION PAPERS

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 23.—Application for incorporation papers was filed here today with the secretary of state by the Robinson Paint company, of Aurora, with a capital stock of \$74,000 and Harvey Musser, Harvey Gunsul and Olney Allen as incorporators.

OFFICERS RESIGN.

Copenhagen, Aug. 23.—The officers aid men of the First Regiment of the Polish Legion have resigned in a body. The commander has published an order accepting the resignations and sending the regiment to Galicia to be disbanded. Austrian subjects in the regiment will be placed at the disposition of the Austrian military authorities.

PHYSICIAN DROWNED.

Peoria, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. F. Adams, aged 66, is believed to have committed suicide last night by drowning himself at the municipal bathing beach here. His body was found this morning. He came here about five weeks ago from Chicago.

Fruit Jar Rubbers

Big Fat Fruit Jar Rubbers

10c Per Dozen

SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THE BLUE GRAY PORCELAIN LINED REFRIGERATORS. CALL AT ONCE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

Graham Hardware Co.

North Main St.

Both Phones 244

CAREFULLY CARRYING OUT WAR CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"We are carrying out our campaign in France and Flanders on a carefully considered and methodical plan and each move is made according to strictly limited objectives, beyond which we do not attempt to go," said Major General F. E. Maurice, director of operations in the British war office during his weekly talk today with The Associated Press.

"At Lens we are now right into the town on the south west and north west boundaries."

"The Germans are fighting very hard and very well. How hard they are pushed is shown by the fact that they have had to employ many more divisions than we and that they have been compelled to withdraw more than twice as many divisions as we on account of exhaustion or losses."

ASK FOR COMPROMISE ON POPE'S PE

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT CHAUTAUQUA

AUDIENCE THURSDAY SO
LARGE MANY COULD NOT EN-
TER TENT

Oxford Concert Company Gave Two
Excellent Programs—"Mikado"
Especially Pleased People—"Dr.
Willett Gave Lecture on "China
and Japan"—Notes From Tent
City

THE CHAUTAUQUA TODAY.

Morning.

9:30 Nature Study — Pro-

fessor Gilbert.

10:30 Lecture: Jelly Mak-

ing—Miss Hunt.

Afternoon.

2:00 Grand Concert — The

L. A. C. Orchestra.

Lecture: The City's Conspir-

acy Against Youth—Alice Math-

er Hyatt.

Lecture: The Conservation of

the Child—Miss Brooks.

Evening.

7:30 Concert—The L. A. C.

Orchestra.

Lecture — Entertainment—

Noah Bellharz.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAM.

Morning.

9:30 Nature Study — Pro-

fessor Gilbert.

10:30 Lecture: First Aid

and Home Sanitation — Miss

Brooks.

Afternoon.

2:00 Grand Concert — The

Kilties Band.

Address—Charles Adkins, Di-

rector of Agriculture.

Lecture: Proper Food vs Pat-

ent Medicine—Miss Brooks.

Evening.

7:30 Concert — The Kilties

Band.

Lecture—Chief Chaplain.

.....

ing the Old-fashioned Kitchen." At night the audience was of such size that a great many people were unable to gain admittance to the tent and the program as given by the Oxford company was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After several solo numbers which gave members of the company opportunity to show their splendid ability, came an intermission and then a presentation of the comic opera, "The Mikado." The Oxford company is made up of four professional singers, two men and two women, each a musician of very high rank. A better pleased chautauqua audience was never assembled in the tent and the applause was frequent, the old and young in the audience seeming to find a common pleasure in the program.

Ticket Guarantee Reaches 1600
Before the concert began, Frank J. Heintz, representative of the chautauqua board, made an announcement about the campaign for the sale of tickets and a brief canvass was made. This resulted in pledges for 200 tickets for the 1918 chautauqua and this brought the sum total of pledges to 1600. This is considerably below the number necessary as a guarantee and if the people want a chautauqua in 1918 it behooves them to come forward and show their interest and enthusiasm by subscribing for tickets. The board this year has adopted the policy of minimizing the platform method of selling tickets but the announcement was made last night of conditions in order that people might understand just what are the possibilities for 1918. Mr. Heintz's report of the 1916 chautauqua showed a balance on hand in the treasury of about \$700.

China and Japan Theme of Address
Dr. Herbert L. Willett, who made an address in the afternoon instead of Dr. Steiner, is one of the most prominent men connected with the University of Chicago. His theme was "China and Japan," and he presented the salient facts in the history of these two nations, dwelling especially upon more recent history and the relationship of the two countries. That Dr. Willett is a deep student of world history was made very evident by this address, which was delivered in a way to command the interest and attention of his audience. It was a matter of regret that Dr. Steiner could not be present, but the chautauqua management counted the association fortunate in being able to secure such an able substitute.

Wild Turkeys and Geese
The largest audience yet gathered to hear Prof. Gilbert on his nature study and as usual the talk was very fine and instructive. Speaking of wild turkeys and geese some of the older hearers remembered when wild turkeys and geese were driven from fields to save the crops. The whippoorwill and night hawk are insectivorous birds and sit on the limb, not as all other birds sit but lengthwise owing to the peculiar structure of their feet. Incidentally too it serves to hide them from observers. The chimney swift has a peculiar tail which it uses to brace itself against the sides of the flue when building its nest. It has a peculiar kind of adhesive matter which it supplies and when a stick for the nest is placed the thing is at once apparently glued tightly and so the nest is constructed. A peculiarity of the yellow and black raincoat is the ease with which it devours hairy caterpillars.

A TEXAS WONDER

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

SELL ME YOUR IRON

We pay highest prices for old iron and other metals.

Make a specialty of buying old automobiles.

M. HODES

Ashland, Ill. Phone 85

Smith & Deweese

SPECIAL BARGAIN

160 acres well improved, three

miles from Jacksonville. Price,

\$200 per acre.

160 acres, three miles from

Winchester, all good prairie,

well tilled and well improved.

Price, \$200 per acre.

50 acres, well improved. Price

\$175 per acre.

Other good farm land for sale.

307 Ayers Bank Bldg.

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VETERINARY SURGEON

Chapin, Illinois

Graduate of Grand Rapids,

Mich., College

Redgling a Specialty.

The user of Peoria Serum Co.

the Anti-Hog Cholera Serum

Be safe, not sorry.

Prices reasonable.

being about the only bird that can do so but it is so constituted that the stiff hairs it swallows will do it no harm. The humming bird builds a wee nest and lines and covers it so that it is scarcely visible and can seldom be seen looking just like a small bump on the limb. We have here only the red throated species and they are very pretty. The various species of fly catchers come very near having no voices at all but wonderful sight and their eyes are so constituted that they can see four ways at once which may suggest the origin of the expression 'a bird's-eye view.'

They will sit on a perch and detect an insect rods away when to a human being the object would be invisible. They are naturally tame if undisturbed. When conducting a class in nature study in Fairfield, Iowa, the speaker had a large class of more than two hundred people under a tree when all at once a wood pewee sitting on a limb a few feet above them darted into their midst and captured an insect. The children were astonished and remained perfectly still and several times the performance was repeated. At last the professor continued his lecture and the bird continued its quest in the same way for quite a time and next day it repeated the performance greatly to the delight of the children who had an object lesson in the value of insect eating birds and the results of kindness to them.

The bee martin does not, as a rule, eat bees. Occasionally it may be driven by hunger to do so and then it selects the drones. It will do a good turn by driving off birds of prey far larger than itself by flying above them, picking the backs of their necks and making things so intolerable for them that they fly away. One kind of martins build their nests in the hollows of trees and line them with snake skins and possibly hang a snake skin on the outside but why no one can tell. The crow has no place in the economy of nature which justifies his existence. He eats some insects but does far more damage. He eats the tender ends of green ears of corn, destroys vast numbers of birds and young chickens and is worthless on general principles and his half brother, the blue-jay, is worthless.

Miss Hunt followed with an excellent demonstration of canning which was enjoyed by a large number of ladies who gained much useful information.

Chautauqua Notes

When Professor Gilbert mentioned Fairfield, Iowa, Mrs. Danskin remarked that she received her education at that place and thought much of it.

The morning was especially bright and beautiful after the rain and the question of dust is settled for several days.

Every stockholder or subscriber for next season's tickets remember the election today immediately at the close of the afternoon program. Some of the masculine campers are putting in their leisure moments learning to knit for the soldiers. So far their success has hardly been such that their goods would do to take to the fair.

Some Striking Names

At the "Fox Den" there is a very attractive drawing of that sly animal and about him is a roster of visitors numbering several hundred and within is an interesting family.

Don't be in too big a hurry to "Tumble Inn" though if you did you would be in very good company.

A pleasant place is the tent of the intermediate young people's society of the Central Christian church. The muster roll indicates about 120 names and they are making things pleasant for a good many callers and doing their bit for the success of the movement. The endeavor pledge is prominent and a delightful air is all about.

"Cart-er Inn" is another attractive place and if you get tired Scott and his good wife will make it pleasant for you.

The sanitation of the tent village is good. Mrs. Danskin is the special health officer and attends to her duties in a systematic manner.

It is pleasant to see the frequency with which the national flag is found. A great many tents are adorned with it and it is a good thing to see.

If you would "Be at Eze," you will have a good opportunity and you needn't be afraid of getting hurt.

"Neighbors Nook" is another attractive spot and all about it looks pleasant and inviting.

"Tarry More" is the unique name of the canvas home inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson. They are enjoying a visit from F. E. Kneale and wife from Kempton, two very pleasant people who are much pleased with the chautauqua and the park.

The people at "All In" are not done up with anything but having a good time and are all in when the proper time for retiring arrives.

Miss Linnie Blevins of Manchester is expected today to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Turner.

If you want to "Rest Awhile" you will have a fine chance and find good company.

"Somebody's Inn" makes one think the people there are not at home but call at night and you will find them then.

"You'll Never Know" where the family of Matt Hildreth are till you seek their pleasant tent just east of the big pavilion.

Arrangements were being made yesterday morning for a weiner roast for the youngsters in the evening after the program. Many appetites were being whetted for the occasion.

Some young men were preparing an appetizing dinner as the Journal reporter was wending his way around. He would have been glad of an invitation to eat Union Baptist tents are very pleasant places for all and especially for wayfarers.

Miss Hazel Huntley is down from Chicago to attend the chautauqua. One of the most delightful places in the colony is the tent of Mrs. John A. Smith of the Mound road. She and her interesting family are near-

ly always surrounded by a bevy of friends having a good time.

William G. Hill of Chicago is taking in the chautauqua.

NEW EXEMPTION RULINGS MAY COME

President Said to Have Indicated Release of Married Men is Desirable for Present.

Exemption boards have varied in their rulings with reference to dependents. The greater number, however, have followed the department rulings as they understood them and have exempted men on this ground when it was found that their wives or children would be cared for in some other way if the fathers were sent into the army service. This interpretation of the law and rulings was brought to the attention of President Wilson and according to an editorial statement in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the president will soon direct the war department, and thus exemption boards, to amend their findings in this regard and to exempt men who have wives or children dependent upon them, even if these dependents can be cared for by relatives. The Globe's discussion of the question is as follows:

"Reports from Washington indicate that President Wilson is about to put into effect the principles of exemption in relation to men with dependents that we had advocated. The confusion of rulings and the consequent lack of uniformity among the numerous district and local boards in regard to the exemption of men with dependents, and of married men in particular, ought not to continue, for out of these differences must inevitably grow discontent and resentment at the unfairness which 'are their consequence. The president is reported to be of the opinion that fathers with dependent children, unless they are men of means, should be exempted. He would not condemn childless wives to work for their own support, nor would he, we believe, require them to depend upon the charity of relatives.

"The regulations issued by the war department provide for the discharge or exemption of 'any married man whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support,' and the word 'labor' is therein defined as 'bodily or mental exertion.' There is nothing in the regulations as to the wife's ability to support herself nor as to the ability of relatives to come to her assistance. The question there seems to be confined to the present dependency of the wife or child upon the husband and of his dependency upon his actual presence and labor for his income. The confusion, perhaps, grows out of a ruling of the provost marshal general, under date of August 8, in which he instructed the boards 'that wherever the wife is not left without reasonably adequate support, but will receive such support from other source, there is no real dependency rendering discharge advisable.' Taken in connection with the wording of the regulations the phrase 'other sources' in this ruling would seem quite clearly to refer to existing incomes 'derived from property or other sources independent of his (the husband's) mental or physical labor.' But many boards have construed it to mean, apparently, that if any means of support can be obtained by the wife's own labor or by the gratuitous assistance of others, the exemption should not apply.

"As we have previously said it is quite enough in our present circumstances that a man give himself for his country. He should not now be required also to sacrifice his family. It is conceivable that the time may come when dependency cannot be offered as a bar to selection, but we have now far too many men, wholly free, already registered and subject to selection, to make such stringent rulings economically or militarily sound."

ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary, September 12, 1917.

FRED J. SCHOLFIELD.

FRANKLIN PICNIC POSTPONED

The picnic and chicken fry which was to have been given under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies' Aid society of Franklin Thursday was postponed until Wednesday, Aug. 29. The unfavorable weather made this change necessary. The various committees in charge of the event give assurance that the picnic this year will measure up to the high standard of the past.

Plan your crib now while other farm work is not pressing. Good lumber low priced. Crawford Lumber Co.

ZION

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Summers of near Winchester came over in their Ford car and spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hart.

Miss Stella Worrall of near Murrayville spent from Friday until Sunday with Misses Lydia Hart and Ivalou Gibson.

Mrs. George Story spent last week with her sister at Jacksonville.

Chas. Bolton and daughter Mabel attended the Franklin picnic last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riggs and family attended a birthday surprise party for Albert Riggs at his home in Murrayville Sunday.

Misses Helen and Lillian Hettick of Jacksonville, Mrs. Anne Still and son Chas. and Fred Still of Murrayville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Still.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Rousey and Miss Lydia Hart called on Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Covington Sunday evening.

L. F. Rousey made a business trip to Roodhouse Thursday. Mrs. C. E. Hart spent Thursday with her son, Maurice, now stationed at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Covington and son were Jacksonville visitors Friday of last week.

VIVID IMAGINATION BRINGS TROUBLE

Woman Claiming Jacksonville as Her Home Dreamed She Was Marine Nurse—Tried to Cash Worthless Checks

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23.—The astonishing imagination of Mrs. Marie Combes, 22 years old, of Jacksonville, Ill., hastened her to a cell here. She imagined, she says, she was a marine nurse and had a checking account against the United States, soon as she went gaily forth and purchased an automobile, tendering a check against her "account" in payment. When it was found that there was no such account she was arrested.

Talking to reporters, she said that it was all imagination on her part; that she had a quarrel with her husband two weeks ago and does not remember anything she has done since until the time of her arrest. She will write and ask her husband to help her out, she says.

Stop at
THE ASHLAND HOTEL
First Class Service
for All Guests.
Mrs. Laura Ryan, Prop.

Quality and Fair Prices in MEATS

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WIDMAYER'S Cash Markets
217 W. State
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Illinois Phone No. 1



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WHEAT, ALFALFA AND GRASS SEED

DRILLS

They were the first disc drills to overcome all objections on account of clogging, choking up, or poor seeding.

LIGHT DRAFT—ACCURATE SEEDING

Only Drill with tilting lever. Strong frame. Covers seed correctly.

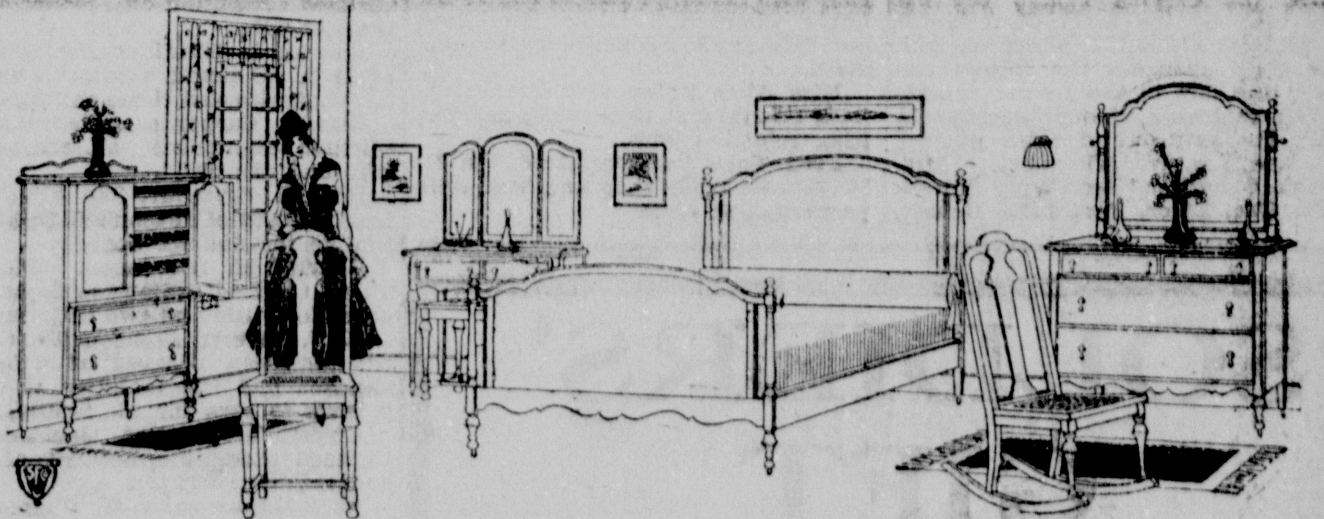
We replace Free of Charge all Disc Bearings that wear out.
Made by JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY.

Shining Light Axle Grease and Machine Oil.

See the OHIO Stock Fount—Portable and Automatic.

HALL BROS.

If It Comes from HALL'S, That's All



See this beautiful MAHOGANY BED ROOM SET in our window. This is of the Tudor Period. We have them in all styles and in Mahogany, Walnut or oak finish. Our sale prices will interest you.

See Amazing Table VALUE!

48-inch

Library
Table

Fumed or Golden

\$16.00

GREAT VALUES IN EVERYTHING

JOHNSON, HACKETT & GUTHRIE

CORNS

CORNS—the very name has a distressing sound. But why suffer with corn—why suffer with the ache and distress of corn? **Green Corn Paint**, without the use of pads, plasters or bandages, takes out the ache at once and in a few days permits the removal of the corn itself. Get a bottle today.

Price 25 Cents

**Armstrong's
Drug Stores**
QUALITY STORES

S. W. Cor. Sq. 285 E. State St.
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Bring in Your
PANAMA and STRAW HATS
—for—
**CLEANING AND
BLOCKING**
We make old hats look like
new. It's your chance to
economize.

JOHN CARL
Jacksonville Shining
Parlor
North Side Square

EXEMPTION APPEALS ON RECORD HERE

Men Who Seek To Take Cases Before District Board File Written Statement—Reasons for Exemption are Reiterated.

Miller Weir as president of the local exemption board was yesterday very deep in the work of preparing exemption board records for transfer to the district board at Springfield. Altho the record of each man examined by the local board is kept here, a duplicate record must be sent to Springfield, and in case of men who claim exemption the original affidavits filed must be forwarded. By the card index system in the office it is possible to find quickly all information about any man drafted here and who has appeared before the board.

The drafted men who claimed exemption which was denied by the local board and who have appealed the finding are required to send one formal written notice of such appeal to the district board and another such notice to the local board. When such notice of appeal has been received by the local board it becomes their duty to forward to the district board all papers in their possession which may be of advantage when considering a case.

As previously stated, State's Attorney Carl E. Robinson is required to file an appeal to the district board on behalf of the government on all cases where exemptions are allowed by the local board on the plea of dependency. Mr. Robinson was asked yesterday as to the procedure which will be necessary and stated that he is still in doubt as to just the duties which the government desires from him in this regard. The rules relating to the draft law as published do not seem to cover the case and the state's attorney has written to the adjutant general for information and instruction and the answer to this letter has not yet been received.

The list of men certified to the district board by the Morgan county board as qualified for service and who have appealed to the district board from the finding shows names which are printed herewith. Each man filled out a regulation form and in most cases stated the reason for appealing. The list follows:

Exemption Appeals.
Verne Cooley, Murrayville. Claims exemption on account of dependent wife.

John E. Hudson, Chapin. Claims exemption on account of dependent wife and children.

Lloyd E. Wells, Jacksonville. Claims exemption on account of dependent wife and physical disability.

John W. Wright, Murrayville. Claims exemption on account of wife and children.

John P. Johnson, hotel proprietor. Claims exemption on account of dependent wife and on account of "the possible loss of all their worldly possessions to the detriment of the welfare of the nation. If the exemption rules as applied to his case were followed elsewhere the upkeep of the army and navy would be interfered with."

Howard C. Smith, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption on account of wife and child six years old.

Clem C. Haxton, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption on account of wife and child and because he is an employee at Capps & Sons mill, now engaged in work on government contract.

Homar C. Ferreira, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption on account of dependent wife.

Chester L. Blimling, Jacksonville, route 1. Claimed exemption on account of wife and three children. The wife is L. Carpenter, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption on account of wife and one child.

Ross H. Seymour, Franklin. Gave no statement of reasons as to his appeal to the district board.

Charles H. Stevenson, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption because of dependent wife and two children.

W. J. Roberts, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption because of wife and children and the inability of wife's parents to care for his family.

Clyde Vasconcellos, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption because of wife and children.

Cecil McFee, route 8. Claimed exemption because of dependent wife.

Roy Young, Murrayville. Claimed exemption because of wife and two children.

Lloyd C. Moss, Chapin, route 3. Gave no statement of reasons as to his appeal to district board.

J. P. Meany, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption because of wife and one child.

J. E. Dain, Waverly. Gave no statement of reasons as to his appeal to district board.

Robert T. Wild, Murrayville. Claimed exemption because of wife and one child and the fact that he is a farm worker.

Joseph C. Colton, Woodson. Claimed exemption because of dependent wife.

Bluford E. Toler, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption because of wife and one child and the fact that he is a farm worker.

Henry L. Mallicoat, route 1, Jacksonville. Gave no statement of reasons as to his appeal to district board.

Amos E. McCurley, Jacksonville. Claimed exemption on account of wife and two children.

Harvey C. Harney, Woodson. Claimed exemption because of dependent mother who is in ill health.

RETURNS FROM WESTERN TRIP
Mrs. Elizabeth Galley has returned to Jacksonville after an absence of several weeks during which time she visited Yellowstone park. Mrs. Galley was accompanied on her trip by her daughter, Miss Rowena Galley, of Decatur, Illinois.

ANNOUNCEMENT
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for county commissioner at the primary election Sept. 12.

WILLIAM ROOK.

J. R. PEAK WAS LONG A SCOTT COUNTY RESIDENT

Death of Prominent Winchester Man Calls to Mind the Life of an Early Day—Was Prominent Stockman—Funeral Saturday Afternoon—Other News Notes.

Winchester, Ill., Aug. 23.—Jacob R. Peak, whose death was mentioned in the Journal of Thursday, was perhaps Scott County's oldest resident and certain it is that there was no one held in greater esteem by the entire community than he. Mr. Peak was born in McMinn County, southeastern Tennessee, Nov. 20, 1828, and came to Scott county, Illinois, in April, 1832. The parents of Mr. Peak settled in a log house near Exeter but in October of the same year they moved to a farm southwest of the residence of Albert Peak, son of the deceased.

Mr. Peak was married in September to Miss Mary E. Young, who was born in 1832, the daughter of Major and Mrs. J. B. Young. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Peak removed to Montgomery county where they rented eighty acres south of Litchfield. In 1855 Mr. Peak traded the Montgomery county land for the Alvin Bean farm and there for a number of years he made his home, devoting his time to farming and stock raising.

Successful With Stock.
The raising of fine blooded stock was one of Mr. Peak's greatest interests. Roadsters were one of his specialties among horses and Short Horns among cattle. In this line of work Mr. Peak was more than successful. At the Side View farm there were to be found as fine specimens of cattle or horses as anywhere in the state of Illinois or the whole country. Mr. Peak associated his son, George Peak, with him in business and wherever they showed their stock, prizes were taken.

While Mr. Peak has done as much as any one man toward the material advance of the county, he has not been unmindful of the social and religious side of life. He was a leading member of the Baptist church and was very active in the conduct of all church affairs. For everyone he had a kindly word, possessed as he was with a warm heart and a disposition most generous. He was interested in whatever was for the good of the community at large and gave liberally to any laudable undertaking. Mr. Peak was mild of manner and pleasant of address. He was a self made man who owes his noteworthy success to his courage and an ever-abiding faith in God.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peak eight children were born, of whom six are living. The sons and daughters are Albert S., James Y., George J. Peak, Alice C., wife of W. W. Hamilton; Estella, the wife of J. E. Hamilton and Kate Y., the wife of George M. Stewart. There survive also twenty-four grandchildren, eighteen great grandchildren, as well as a host of friends.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Winchester Baptist church. The Rev. W. R. Johnson will be in charge and the Rev. C. W. Caseley and the Rev. G. E. Prewitt will assist.

Called to Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Sol Hains further are in Chicago this week, where Mr. Hains further was called several days ago by the serious illness of his mother.

Warren Coultas and Claude Taylor went to Jacksonville Thursday to deliver some mules. They had fourteen head which they sold to a dealer there.

William Stehman returned Thursday to his home in Hannibal after a short visit at the home of his parents here.

The Rev. J. H. Albright and family arrived Wednesday evening from Sheldon, Ill., to visit at the home of Miss Mattie Cox. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. EH Lankford came Wednesday from Springfield to visit relatives.

Exemption Board Busy.
The exemption board members continued very busy today, but their work was largely routine in character and the statement was made that there was nothing to report.

M. B. Murray was in Jacksonville today, attending to matters of business.

Winchester was well represented Thursday at Beardstown, where a number went to attend the fish and chicken fry. A number went the same day to Glasgow to attend the good roads picnic.

There was a large attendance Thursday night at the Lyric, as many of the actors were Winchester people. Paul & Overton some time ago had an excellent local picture made and to judge from the interest at this performance, the effort was well justified.

Scott County Institute.
A good program has been announced by Supt. Ward for the Annual Scott county teachers institute, to be held in the grade building here, Aug. 27-31. W. S. Booth of the state department of public instruction will be present one day and the Rev. C. W. Caseley will give a series of lectures, one each day thru the institute. Elbert Waller and H. G. Russell will assist with the work.

Stated assembly of Jacksonville council, No. 5, R. & S. M., this evening. Julius G. Strawn, T. I. M., John R. Phillips, Secretary.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.
New York, Aug. 23.—Dr. Henry Seligman, assistant physician at exemption board 52, and Lazarus Jacobson, an insurance agent, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the working of the selective draft law, were held in \$5000 bail each for trial on Sept. 10.

SHIRTS

and nothing else — are now displayed in our entire extensive window frontage—without doubt the largest exclusive display of shirts ever shown in Central Illinois, reflecting, in part, the complete specialization that you will find in every department of this store.

These shirts embody every new fabric, weave and pattern of the coming season—perfect fitting and fast colors—a price range to meet everyone's shirt demand.

Real Values 65c to \$7.50

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BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR BLUFFS RESIDENT

Anniversary of Otto Bossee Occasion of House Party—Rain Caused Change of Plans—School to Open Sept. 3—Other Bluffs Items.

Bluffs, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Otto Bossee entertained a number of friends at her home Wednesday in honor of her husband's birthday. A fishing and picnic outing was duly arranged but owing to the heavy rain that had fallen the evening before the affair took on the form of a house party, and altho the plans for the day were changed, the guests enjoyed the day to the fullest extent.

The following from Springfield were the only out of town guests: Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Oberster, Mrs. Wm. Powell, Mrs. Wm. Diher, Mrs. John Dennis,

Tommy Scallan and Harry Dennis. Misses Mildred and Margaret Green, Zeta Merriss and Pearl Rockwood are among those attending the teachers' institute in Winchester this week.

Our school will open Monday, September 3rd.

Mrs. August Frohwitter is visiting relatives in Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Likes and son of Beverly are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Elba Gray have returned from Springfield, Mo., where they have been guests of relatives. They also made a business trip to St. Louis where the latter purchased her fall stock of goods and millinery.

Miss Alice Shinn and niece Margorie Sawyers of Griggsville are visiting relatives here.

Fred York has purchased the R. H. Stone barber shop and will take possession at once.

SOLDIERS' GIFT WEEK

August 24-31

Share Your Daily Comforts With Him

Talcum Powder	10c to 75c
Foot Powder	25c
Face Lotions	10c to 25c
Cold Cream	25c and 50c
Toilet and Bath Soaps	5c to 50c
Tooth Paste	10c, 25c, 30c, 50c

See — 5 Kinds of Candy at 39c lb. — Fine

Tooth Powder	25c and 50c
Shaving Stick	10c and 25c
Shaving Powder	25c
Shaving Cream	25c
Safety Razors	\$1.00 to \$8.50

Army and Navy Noes in 10c and 25c handy Regulation Packets

Vest Pocket Kodak for soldiers \$6.00 Large, up-to-date stocks to choose from

Do Your Bit by Making His Hard Road Easy

Coover & Shreve's

DRUG STORES

DISTRICT BOARD HAS BIG PROGRAM

Must Hear Appeals from Large Number of Counties—Law Relating to Exemptions for Farmers Quoted.

The district exemption board which will pass on all appealed claims from Morgan county is made up of the following men:

John E. Hogan, Pana, chairman. H. G. Keays, Elkhart, secretary. Charles Boeschenten, Edwardsville.

Frank Farrington, Springfield. Dr. C. L. Patton, Springfield.

All communications to this board should be addressed to the secretary of the board at the office in the state arsenal building, Springfield.

The work of the district exemption board No. 2 which meets at Springfield will be arduous because this board must pass upon appeals taken from the following counties: Adams, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Christian, Dewitt, Hancock, Jersey, Logan, Massac, Madison, Mason, McLean, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler and Scott. The district board will pass upon all appeals taken from local exemption boards and in addition must consider claims for exemption filed with them direct. These claims will mainly be from persons seeking exemption because they are engaged in farming.

Instructions to district boards with reference to farmers contain this paragraph: "The farmer to secure exemption must be actually engaged in a particular designated agricultural enterprise; that his continuance therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct substantial and material loss and detriment to the adequate and effectual operation of the enterprise in which he is engaged." Various land operators and employees have the feeling that they will be able to secure exemption under this clause but a careful and unbiased perusal of the section does not give a great deal of encouragement to the applicant. Possibly farm operators who have no male relatives or assistants to whom they may delegate the management, and farm workers who have some special skill thru years of experience in a particular branch of agriculture may secure exemption but a strict interpretation of the rule would not release a very large number of those seeking exemption because of their association with farming enterprises.

**A MAN THAT KNOWS
A GOOD CAR**

J. Y. Peak of Winchester purchased from Bert Young Thursday, a Ross Eight, 7 passenger, touring car.

PROBATE COURT
In the estate of Milton M. Harney, inventory was approved.

In the estate of John Brittenstine, report was approved.

ALEXANDER

Mrs. George Rohm and two daughters have completed a visit of several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ewen and have returned to their home in Stratton, Neb.

Mrs. Joseph During of Jacksonville is a guest at the home of Miss Agnes Hagel.

Among Alexander visitors in Jacksonville Thursday were Miss Sarah Cockin and nephews, Harold and George Cockin; Mrs. Ernest Strawn, Mrs. Albert Rust and Mrs. C. M. Strawn.

Among those from here who attended the chautauqua Thursday were Miss Rachel Hall, Mrs. Ralph Miller, Kenneth and Georgia Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Six, Harriet Six, Mrs. C. H. Beerup and son, Clyde Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Corrington, near Arnold, were the guests of relatives and friends in Springfield Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Louise Small of Lincoln is a guest at the home of Clifton Corrington.

Misses Rose and Elizabeth Zellar have returned from a visit with relatives and friends in Decatur.

Mrs. C. H. Beerup and Mrs. Anna Beerup were guests Thursday at the home of Mrs. M. E. Greenleaf in Jacksonville.

Mrs. George Walsh, son Clifford, and daughter Kathleen, have returned to Quincy after a visit of two weeks here.

Mrs. Earl Sinclair and two daughters are Arcadia are visiting at the home of Joel Strawn.

Dr. F. A. McCarty, the district superintendent, will be here to speak Sunday, Saturday evening he will preside at the fourth quarterly conference of Alexander M. E. church.

A well attended dance was given in the park Thursday evening under auspices of the Alexander Baseball club.

A GENERAL RAIN
From all directions yesterday a good rain was reported and farmers generally were smiling. In a majority of instances it was said that the early corn planted was safe though it later will need some more showers. There is a portion of the south eastern part of the county that from issues less than some others owing to the fact that it has lacked the rain that has fallen elsewhere. A. A. Curry says his corn is looking fine while some neighbors not a mile away have fields which have suffered from lack of rain but in general the outlook is good while the fall pastures will be immensely helped.

VISITOR FROM CALIFORNIA
J. B. DeLapp from California is here for a visit after an absence of ten years. Mr. DeLapp for a long period was a resident of the Markham neighborhood. He is an uncle of J. W. Marshall, local agent for the Wabash, and is spending some time with Mr. Marshall's family as well as at the home of Mrs. Charles Ranson on Mound avenue, who is his sister-in-law.

J. H. COLTON MAY ENTER ARMY Y. M. C. A. WORK

Morgan County Educates Urged To Take Part At Des Moines Cantonment.

J. H. Colton, superintendent of the New Rockford, N. Dakota, schools, is making a ten days' visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Colton of Woodson. Mr. Colton has been conducting a summer school at Minot, N. Dakota for a number of weeks this summer and for that reason has not made his usual vacation stay in Morgan county.

Mr. Colton was recently asked to serve as Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Dodge, the cantonment of the national army at Des Moines, for the troops from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, numbering 45,000.

The Y. M. C. A. equipment at this camp will be eight association buildings, each large enough to care for 5,000 to 6,000 men. Y. M. C. A. representatives will be in charge of each of these buildings. It was suggested to Mr. Colton that he have charge of the educational work at one of these buildings and he has the matter under advisement. The position will be one in the line of patriotic duty and it is possible that Mr. Colton may be able to arrange his school work at New Rockford in such a way that he can fill the Des Moines position. Mr. Colton's work at New Rockford has been of a very satisfactory kind and he was re-appointed for the coming year with an increase in salary.

A leaky roof is costly and dangerous. High grade shingles and other roofing materials reasonably priced.

Crawford Lumber Co.

COUNTY SUNDAY

SCHOOL CONVENTION
Attention is again called to the county Sunday School convention which will be held at Concord Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28 and 29. W. H. Crum the president and Miss Flora Hall, the secretary, have been working hard in anticipation of the convention which it is hoped and expected will be the best in the history of the organization.

The people of Concord have formed an organization for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors and all who attend may rest assured of a pleasant meeting. Each school is entitled to five delegates and it is hoped as many visitors will go as is possible. The program as outlined is an excellent one and will be of interest to all, whether actively engaged in Sunday school work or not.

Edward Schoen and family arrived in the city yesterday in their Auburn car enroute to Barry. They found considerable mud on the way but managed to get here all right and after getting dinner they proceeded on their way.

RAILWAY AGE DECLARES FOR COAL ECONOMY

Railroad Reduction of Passenger Service Saves 2,000,000 Tons of Coal—Other Business Enterprises and Private Families Urged to Do Same

"The situation with respect to the coal supply which has developed since the United States entered the great war has become alarming," says the Railway Age Gazette. "It is a situation to which government officers, the railways, the coal operators and miners and the public should give immediate attention."

"The railways within the four months April, May, June, and July, moved much more coal in the country as a whole than ever before in any corresponding period. In April 1917, they handled 20 per cent more anthracite and 22 per cent more bituminous coal than they did in April 1916. In May they handled 24 per cent more anthracite and 27 per cent more bituminous coal than in May of last year. In June they handled 18 per cent more anthracite and 29 per cent more bituminous coal than in June of last year. In July they handled 19 per cent more anthracite and 34 per cent more bituminous coal than in July of last year. In April, May, June and July, 1916, they moved 2,297,290 carloads of coal, or approximately 115,000,000 tons. In the same months of this year they moved 2,951,054 carloads, or about 148,000,000 tons, an increase for the entire period over the same period of last year of 28 per cent."

Roads Move More Coal

"When it is considered that the amount of coal moved in 1916 was the greatest up to that time—in other words, that the railways have this year beaten their best previous records by 28 per cent—it will be seen that if the coal situation is not satisfactory this is not because the railways have not been exerting themselves to the utmost to make it so."

"What, then, is the cause of this trouble? There are several causes. Two of the most important are the following: First, before the war a large amount of coal was transported by vessels on the Great Lakes, and in coastwise service which have since been transferred to other ser-

vice, with the result that there has been a very large increase in the part of the burden of carrying the country's fuel supply which has been thrown upon the railroads. Second, there has been an enormous increase in the demand for coal for carrying on the country's industrial and military activities. Another fact which has especially affected the situation in the Northwest, has been that navigation on the Great Lakes began three weeks later this year than in 1916. This, based on 1916 figures, affected the coal movement from Lake Erie ports to the head of the lakes to the extent of \$26,000 tons.

"What are the remedies for the situation? To make sure that the great Northwest, for which the amount of coal loaded into boats at Lake Erie ports was 2,507,000 tons less during the first six months of the year than it was during the first six months of last year will be provided with an adequate supply. Howard Elliott, for the Railroad's War Board, has suggested that the federal government make use of some of the extraordinary powers recently vested in it, and the government has taken action accordingly."

Must Curtail Consumption

"In order, however, that the supply shall be made adequate to the needs of the entire country, it is desirable not only that the production and transportation of coal shall be increased, but also that in all ways that are reasonably practicable, its consumption shall be curtailed. The railways themselves already have made a good beginning in this direction. They have reduced their passenger service at the rate of 20,000,000 passenger-train miles a year and have other reductions in contemplation which will make the total reduction about 30,000,000 a year. It is estimated that this will effect a saving of about 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. The railways are the largest consumers of coal, and perhaps they should and will have to go still farther in curtailing their passenger service as a patriotic measure for the saving of fuel."

"Why should not other industries 'do their bit' along this line by eliminating all unnecessary use of coal? Why should not also every family do a part of its 'bit' by refraining from using any more coal than is necessary?"

"In every country which has entered the war and in every neutral country of Europe one of the most serious problems to which the war has given rise has been the almost insuperable difficulty of getting enough coal to keep the railways and industries running and to keep the people from freezing. The best way for the people of the United States to secure partial immunity from coal shortage is to conserve the coal supply. The railways can do and are doing much to reduce the consumption and increase the movement of coal, but there is a limit to what they can accomplish."

NOTICE!

Anyone holding premium Coupon Checks will please make deposit of same at the S. Aug. 25th. The Armstrong Drug Store.

COLLEGE STUDENTS SEEK WORK

Several young men and young women who expect to attend Illinois college this fall are looking for opportunities to work in order to earn a part of their expenses. The boys will do work of almost any kind out of school hours and the girls will help in household duties. Persons interested should call President Rammelkamp. Both phones 454.

WHAT YOU CAN'T CAN, DRY

Resort to the Methods of Our Grandmothers for Conserving the Nation's Food, Especially Corn

(By Mrs. H. A. McKeene, Secretary Household Science Department, Illinois Farmers' Institute)

Preservation of foods by every process has been urged this year, and an old-time method, that of drying fruits and vegetables, has been revived. Scarcity of cans and other containers, also lack of room for storage has been a great incentive for the housewives to turn their attention to drying. As a national duty at this time, it becomes a patriotic duty to save food in this way, and the process can bring very satisfactory results. Thus cans may be saved for those foods which are not suitable for drying.

There is a small household drier that can be placed on any range or gas stove and requires very little heat to complete the process. If a drier is not available the oven makes a very good one. In every kitchen there should be two sheet iron pans to fit the oven, they should have a rim about an inch high so the heat can strike the food in the pan direct. Made by a tinner, these pans make splendid baking pans and can be used in any kitchen. Again, if pans are not made, any pan or platter that will set in the oven can be utilized.

This year, with the great number of home gardens which have been planted, comes an over-abundance of vegetables and none should go to waste. The over-supply of the summer can be made a regular, normal supply for winter. Drying is so simple that it can be done with the greatest ease. When using the oven, get the product in as early as possible in the morning so the work of stirring and changing position can be done while the regular kitchen work is being looked after.

Corn is one thing that can be dried and sometimes proves more palatable than the canned corn. Golden Bantam, one of the best varieties for family use—when planted in succession of two weeks during the season—provides sweet corn until late frost. Do not allow one ear of corn to go to waste, as "Conservation" is our watchword.

Recipe for Drying Corn

Husk and drop into boiling water or place in steamer for ten minutes. Remove and when cool, cut from cob and place in drying pans. Stir frequently to secure even drying. It dries in about three to four hours. The temperature should be 110 degrees to start with and raised gradually to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Put away in thoroughly sterilized coffee cans or other containers. Cover with oiled paper, and adjust lid to prevent the admission of any insects.

Corn, when too old to dry, makes a fine winter breakfast food. When brought from the field, husk and store in a suitable place to keep its good quality. When wanted, shell, parch in the oven, or on the stove, grind in meat grinder or household mill.

In using field corn for drying, it should be taken at the roasting ear period of ripeness and the ears plump.

Remember—Drying is a part of the Thrift Campaign and many can have a share in furnishing food for the Nation.

SECOND NEGRO TO PAY DEATH PENALTY

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 23.—The execution of Albert Sanders, one of the negroes convicted of the murder of Mrs. Julia May Hess, is scheduled to take place in the county jail here at daybreak tomorrow morning. All arrangements for the hanging were completed today by the sheriff and his assistants.

The crime for which Sanders is to be hanged, and for which Fisher Brooks, another negro, has already paid the death penalty, was committed early on the morning of May 21. Robbery apparently was the motive.

Mrs. Hess, the victim of the murder, was the wife of a locomotive engineer and resided at Fulton, Ala. The day previous to her death she started away from her home to visit her mother at Jacksonville, Fla. It was necessary for her to change cars at Mobile. Arriving in this city in the early evening and finding that her train did not leave until after midnight, she took a taxicab and went to a hotel. Sanders was the driver of the taxicab. On arriving at the hotel Mrs. Hess told Sanders to return for her in time to take her to her train. The testimony at the trial indicated Sanders picked up Brooks later in the evening and the two plotted to rob the woman, who had displayed a roll of bills before the chauffeur. At 1:30 in the morning Sanders called for Mrs. Hess at the hotel and started with her for the train. That was the last time she was seen alive. Three days later her body was pulled out of a creek on the outskirts of the city with the throat cut.

BROCKHOUSE LAND SOLD

The land belonging to the estate of Bernard Brockhouse situated northwest of Chapin was sold at auction Thursday. The farm contained 99 acres and was purchased by Allen Shoemaker, the price being \$150 per acre. It is understood that Mr. Shoemaker and Henry Detmer have an agreement whereby they will divide the land equally at a later date. The farm was owned by two of the heirs, William Brockhouse of Gary, Ind., and Mrs. John Fosch of Lincoln, Kans., who were both present at the sale. Albert Littig has rented the farm for the past nine years and gives possession March 1st, 1918. He has no definite plans for the future but probably will rent a farm in that vicinity. Charles H. Taylor of Chapin acted as auctioneer and there was a large crowd present at the sale.

J. H. Connolly of Pittsfield was among the business callers in the city yesterday.



NEW COLORS

Brosa
Graphite
Coffee Brown
Flesh Blues
Cocoanut Brown
Shadow Lawn Green
Plum Shades



New
Fall Stetson Hats
are Here.

FIRST SHOWING

of

New Stetsons

--and--

Crofut & Knapp Felt Hats

The Very Newest Shapes, Weights
and Colors

—Ask to see the Kenmore French weight hat made by Crofut & Knapp.

—Or the Stetson feature hat for fall. We have it! Ask to see it!



NEW COLORS

Brosa
Graphite
Coffee Brown
Flesh Blues
Cocoanut Brown
Shadow Lawn Green
Plum Shades



New Fall Crofut &
Knapp Hats are
ready for you.

New
Fall Stetson Hats
are Here.

Lukeman Brothers
The home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

AMUSEMENTS NEAR THE FIGHTING LINE

Paris, Aug. 23.—Many Americans are probably wondering how Uncle Sam's soldier boys are passing their spare time, now that they have been in France long enough for the open-mouthed period of gazing about that follows one's first arrival in a foreign land to have worn off.

What with sentry duty, reconnaissance patrols, inspections, and other work that falls to his lot, the soldier in the trenches doesn't have a great deal of spare time on his hands. However, when a member of a trench garrison, having made up for arrears in lost sleep, and having washed, shaved and scraped some of the mud from his boots, does find an hour or so on his hands, his favorite occupation is to write a few letters to "the folks at home."

Phonographs in the trenches have always been popular. In fact, they are the one form of passive amusement of which the troops never tire. Officers and soldiers returning from leave bring with them from London or Paris the very latest records. In the evening, when things in general grow a trifle dull, the phonograph is set a-going and the soldiers are treated to the latest comedy of Harry Lauder, a ballad by John McCormick, or a song from some other popular favorite.

Other trench relaxations are to be found in building specially elaborate dug-outs, complete with glass windows and flower beds. Often, too, diversion is provided in a quite unexpected manner. For instance, a British infantry officer tells how a glittering ricocheting shell from the enemy landed recently in the open ground immediately behind his platoon's front, and neither buried itself or exploded. Instantly the scurrying for shelter was replaced by shouts of derisive laughter, and a rush in the opposite direction to inspect the uninvited guest. Two or three minutes later a "Tommy" was doing mock dumb-bell exercises and weight-lifting feats with the forbidding looking missile.

On another occasion, after a few trying minutes of enemy bombardment, a young soldier announced the attack in a loud voice that, strafe or no strafe, he would not be deprived of his tea, and with that ran towards his dug-out carrying his mess tin of hot water. In the circumstance it was bad luck that he should have tripped up, although the incident certainly provided a hearty laugh for his comrades at a particular trying moment.

Many games, of course, are played by the soldiers in order to while away the time of waiting behind the trenches. Officers devote a large proportion of their spare time to the playing of auction bridge, which they find provides an excellent mental exercise, besides being a fascinating and harmless game. The boys from the United States frequently relieve

the tedium of camp life by indulging in a friendly game of poker, into the mysteries of which many of the French and English soldiers have already been initiated by the Canadians.

Baseball, of course, is the favorite sport of the American soldiers. Thanks to the generosity of the American public the different camps have been provided with paraphernalia, and as many of the soldiers have had experience on college or semi-professional teams their games in many instances are well worth witnessing.

Two games that are popular with all the soldiers of the Allies are distinctly the product of trench life. One, called "Bomb-ball," was unknown before the war. It is played like football, with eleven and two goals. The ball is bomb-shaped, made of wood covered with felt, and may only be propelled with the right hand, and never kicked.

The other is "shove-ha-penny," a game which has always been popular in the British army, possibly because the ordinary wooden barrack-room table, smoothed by much scouring with soap and sand at the hands of a long succession of orderly men makes an ideal shovel-board. The game is a very old one, and was once a very reputable one. In the fifteenth century every great mansion had its shovel-board, but the popularity of the game declined and it became virtually unknown until revived by the soldiers in France as a means of taking up their spare time.

NOTICE!

N. J. Goss is in the employ of this company and is authorized to take subscriptions, make collections and advertising contracts. Mr. Goss has been in the employ of this company for more than a year.
JACKSONVILLE JOURNAL COMPANY

Miss Ella Minter of the store of F. J. Waddell & Co., has returned from an extended purchasing trip to New York and elsewhere. While absent she visited Washington and was much impressed by the great activity manifested in every direction in the nation's capital.

Keeley
Institute

For the Treatment
of Liquor
and Drug Using

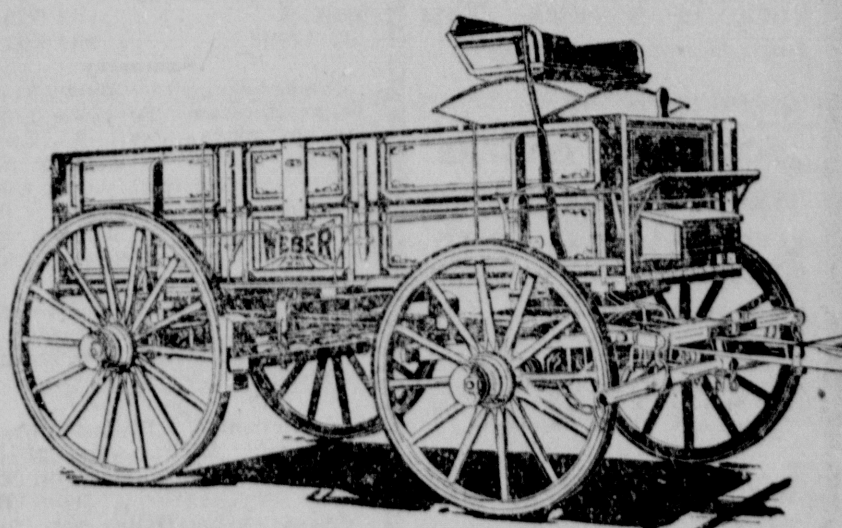
Successful for years in difficult cases of both sexes. Patient's improvement begins immediately—no confinement; no use of nauseating or dangerous drugs. Treatment administered only by skilled, kindly physicians. Pleasant surroundings. Home remedies for tobacco using and nervousness. Booklet sent in plain envelope. Write today.
The Original, Scientific Treatment
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

The Storks Arrival

What a world of love the baby brings! Thousands of women for over three generations awaiting motherhood have themselves given nature a helping hand by the daily use of the time-honored external preparation, "Mother's Friend" at your druggist's today and write for valuable book brimful of information, "Motherhood and the Baby". It is free. Address The Bradford Regulator Co., Dept. J, 800 Lamar Building, Atlanta, Ga.

and the muscles relax easily when baby arrives. Do not go a single night without applying it. By assisting nature, the crisis is one of less pain and danger. Ask for a bottle of "Mother's Friend" at your druggist's today and write for valuable book brimful of information, "Motherhood and the Baby". It is free. Address The Bradford Regulator Co., Dept. J, 800 Lamar Building, Atlanta, Ga.

WEBER King of All



See this, the only wagon with
A FIFTH WHEEL

and many other superior points,
before you buy.

Martin Bros.

We Offer This Week the Following Standard "NEW HOME" Sewing Machines At Actual Cost

Closing Out the Line. Not Going to Handle
Machines This Year.

This is your opportunity to get a high grade machine for fall sewing at the price of a cheap, unreliable machine. All machines have drop head and solid oak cases.

7 drawer "New Home" Retails at \$45.00—
price \$28.65

Same machine, 5 drawers, price \$26.25

"New Home Ruby" same New Home guarantee, all oak case, regular \$35.00 machine—
closing out price \$19.65

231
East
State

ARCADE

Harry R. Hart

231
East
State

MIRRORS RESILVERED

New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE
Bought and Sold.

Call Ill. Phone 1371
EASLEY & CO.
217 E. Morgan St.

Mallory Bros

—Have—
A ROUND DINING TABLE
—also—
GOOD SECOND HAND RUG
(Size 9x12)
Buy Everything
Have Everything
Sell Everything
225 South Main Street
Both Phone 436

FOR SALE!

Desirable House
and Lot

—on—
Woodland Place

8 rooms and sleeping porch,
bathroom, furnace, gas elec-
tricity—west front.

L. S. Doane

Farrell Bank Bldg.

Phones: Ill. 68 Bell 189

WE
ADVERTISE
OUR
COAL
BECAUSE
IT'S
GOOD
COAL

YORK BROS.
Phones 88

YOUR ICE SUPPLY

When you place your order
for ice, pay for your
book in advance. This
plan saves you money.

YOUR FUEL ORDERS

This is the year to place
your fuel orders early.
The prices will certainly
be higher.

SNYDER

Ice & Fuel Co.
Phones 204

WE KEEP COSTS
DOWN

That's the reason we are
able to sell you groceries
at the money saving prices
we ask.

COVERLY'S

South Sandy Street

Both Phones 319

SENATORS SHUT OUT

BY WHITE SOX

Cicotte Hit Hard, But Good Support
in Pinches Saves Him—Military
Drill and Flag Raising Day

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Military and
flag raising day was topped off with
a 6 to 0 victory for Chicago today
in the first game of the series with
Washington. The standing between
Boston and Chicago remained un-
changed because the former defeat-
ed St. Louis.

The locals bunched its hits off
Shaw in the third and fourth inn-
ing and won easily. Cicotte was hit
hard, but was given good support
in the pinches.

The Chicago and Washington
clubs put on their drill for the in-
spection of Colonel Raymond Shel-
don, who is to act as judge, in de-
ciding the best drilled team, which
will be given a \$500 purse, and
whose drill master will receive an
additional \$100.

Score:
Washington AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Menosky, cf. 5 0 1 2 0 0
Shanks, ss. 4 0 0 1 3 0
Leonard, 3b. 3 0 1 2 3 0
Rice, rf. 3 0 1 0 1 1
Morgan, 2b. 3 0 1 0 3 0
Gharrity, 1b. 4 0 1 14 0 1
Milan, lf. 4 0 1 2 0 0
Ainsmith, c. 2 0 0 1 0 1
Henry, p. 2 0 0 2 0 0
Shaw, p. 2 0 1 0 1 0
Ayers, p. 1 0 1 0 1 0
McBride, x. 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 34 0 8 24 12 3
Chicago AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Leibold, rf. 3 0 1 0 0 0
McMullin, 3b. 3 0 0 1 1 0
E. Collins, 2b. 3 1 0 4 3 1
Jackson, lf. 4 0 1 2 0 0
Felsch, cf. 4 0 0 6 0 0
Gandil, 1b. 4 1 1 9 1 1
Risberg, ss. 3 2 0 0 3 1
Schalk, c. 4 1 2 4 0 0
Cicotte, p. 2 1 1 1 2 0

Totals . . . 30 6 6 27 10 3
x—Batted for Ayers in 9th.
Score by innings:
Washington . . . 000 000 000—0
Chicago . . . 000 420 00x—6

Summary
Two base hit—Gandil. Three base
hits—Jackson, H. Milan. Sacrifice
hits—Morgan, Cicotte. Sacrifice flies
—McMullin. Double plays—Risberg
to E. Collins to Gandil, 2; Left on
base—Washington 10; Chicago 5.
First on errors—Washington 2; Chi-
cago 2. Base on balls—Shaw 2;
Cicotte 2; Ayers 1. Hits and earned
runs—Shaw 6 and 5 in 4; Ayers 2
and 0 in 5. Struck out—Cicotte 4;
Ayers 2. Umpires—Owen and O'-
Laughlin. Time—1:44.

Boston 4; St. Louis 2
St. Louis, Aug. 23.—Severid's
muff of Sloan's throw to the plate
in the third was responsible for St.
Louis' loss today 4 to 2. With one
down Barry singled and took second
on Hoblitzel's out at first. Lewis
singled to right and when Severid
dropped Sloan's perfect throw, Barry
scored. Lewis went to third and
scored on a single by Hooper.

Score:
Boston AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Walsh, cf. 4 1 0 1 0 0
Barry, 2b. 3 2 1 3 0 0
Hoblitzel, 1b. 4 0 0 19 0 0
Lewis, lf. 4 1 2 2 0 0
Hooper, rf. 4 0 1 2 0 0
Gardner, 3b. 4 0 2 0 1 0
Scott, ss. 3 0 1 0 6 0
Thomas, c. 4 0 0 0 0 0
Mays, p. 4 0 1 0 2 0

Totals . . . 34 4 11 27 18 0
St. Louis AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Shotton, lf. 5 0 2 1 0 0
Johnson, zzzz. 0 0 0 0 0 0
Magee, 3b. 4 0 0 0 2 0
Sisler, 1b. 4 1 2 9 0 0
Pratt, 2b. 4 0 0 5 2 0
Sloan, rf. 4 0 2 1 1 0
Severid, c. 4 0 1 4 1 1
Jacobson, cf. 4 1 2 3 1 0
Lavan, ss. 3 0 0 3 5 0
Hale, p. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Sothern, p. 1 0 0 1 1 0
Runder, zzz. 1 0 0 0 0 0
Rogers, p. 0 0 0 1 0 0
Smith, zzz. 1 0 1 0 0 0

Totals . . . 36 2 10 27 14 1
z—Batted for Lavan in 9th.
zz—Batted for Sothern in 7th.
zzz—Batted for Rogers in 9th.
zzzz—Ran for Shotton in 9th.
Score by innings:
Boston . . . 102 010 000—4
St. Louis . . . 001 001 000—2

Summary
Two base hit—Jacobson. Stolen
base—Shotton. Sacrifice hit—Scott.
Double plays—Pratt to Lavan to
Sisler; Lavan to Sisler; Scott to
Barry to Hoblitzel. Left on base—
Boston 6; St. Louis 9. Base on
balls—Shaw 2; Sothern 2. Hits
and earned runs—Mays 10 and 2 in
9; Sothern 9 and 2 in 7; Rogers
2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—Sothern
1. Passed balls—Severid.
Umpires—Morarity and Evans. Time
—1:40.

Detroit 7; Philadelphia 2
Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23.—Detroit
hit Noyes hard and won the first
game of the series from Philadel-
phia 6 to 2. Daus was found for
nine hits but kept them scattered.
Score: R. H. E.
Philadelphia 000 001 011—3 9 5
Detroit . . . 110 030 20x—7 15 12
Batteries—Noyes and Schang;
Auss and Spencer.

Cleveland 4; New York 2
Cleveland, Aug. 23.—Alcho New
York made as many hits as Cleve-
land today; the locals made better
use of their safe drives and won 4
to 2. Speaker played after being
out eight days as the result of be-
ing hit in the head with a pitched
ball. He retired in the sixth inning
his head still bothering him.

Score: R. H. E.
New York . . . 010 000 100—2 8 0
Cleveland . . . 200 020 00x—4 8 0
Batteries—Caldwell and Runa-
maker; Klepper and O'Neill.

Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz has
been unanimously elected mayor of
Moorehaven, Fla.

HOW THEY STAND

American League			
Team:	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	75	46	.620
Boston	71	46	.607
Cleveland	67	56	.545
Detroit	62	51	.549
New York	55	60	.478
Washington	54	62	.466
Philadelphia	43	70	.379
St. Louis	46	74	.383

National League			
Team:	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	71	38	.652
Philadelphia	60	48	.556
St. Louis	62	55	.530
Cincinnati	63	58	.521
Chicago	60	57	.513
Brooklyn	55	58	.487
Boston	48	59	.449
Pittsburgh	36	78	.315

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National League
Cincinnati-Philadelphia, called on
account of rain.
Chicago-New York, called, rain.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 2.

American League
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
New York, 2; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 7.
Washington, 0; Chicago, 6.

American Association
Columbus-St. Paul, played previ-
ously.
Toledo-Minneapolis, rain.
Indianapolis, 1; Milwaukee, 4.
Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 3-7.

Western League
Hutchinson, 1; St. Joseph, 5.
Joplin, 5; Des Moines, 2.
Denver, 4; Lincoln, 1.
Wichita, 6-3; Omaha, 3-7.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

American League
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

National League
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

EARLY DREAMS TAKES
\$5,000 WINOGA STAKE

Feature Event of Fourth Day of the
Grand Circuit Meet At Belmont
Track.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Early
Dreams, the favorite and winner of
several of the biggest purses raced
for this season, today won the \$5,000
Winoga Stock Farm Stake, feature of
the fourth day of the grand circuit
meeting at Belmont track.

Rain put a stop to the racing after
one heat of the two-year-old trot had
been decided. This event will be
added to tomorrow's card.

The first split race of the meeting
resulted in the 2:15 trot. Royal
Mack took the first two heats, but
Lu Princeton won the next three and
the race. All but these two trotters
were distanced and Lu Princeton
won first, third and fourth money.

Summary
2:15 trot, 3 in 5, purse \$2,000.
Lu Princeton (Cox) . . . 2 2 1 1 1
Royal Mack (Murphy) . . . 1 1 2 2 2
Bonnie Steiner (Corbin) . . . 3 3 5 dis.
Royal Knight, Bonnie Boy, Mar-
ion Kirk and Lake Worthy also
started.

Best time—2:07.
2:05 pace, 3 heats, purse \$2,000.
Little Frank D. (Valentine) . . . 1 1 1
The Savoy (Cox) . . . 3 2 2
Peter Pointer (Snow) . . . 2 3 3
Jones Gentry, Walter Cochatoand
and General Todd also started.
Best time—2:05 3/4.

2:11 trot, Winoga Stock Farm
Stake, 3 heats, \$5,000 purse.
Early Dreams (McDonald) . . . 1 1 1
Ima Jay (Ernest) . . . 2 2 3
Peter Chenault (Murphy) . . . 4 4 2
Busby's Lassie, V. J. Lyburn and
Bonnie Del, also ran.
Best time—2:06.

Two-year-old trotters, 2 in 3
heats, purse \$2,000. (Unfinished).
Ruth Mainsheet (Murphy) . . . 1
Nella Dillon (Serrill) . . . 2
Miriam Guy (Hyde) . . . 3
Truxton, Holly Rood, Naomi, Eleve-
n Black, Peter June and Forbes
Robertson, also ran.
Time—2:11.

LIPTON CUP RACES AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23.—The most
important contest this season in the
yachting world is the regatta for the
Lipton Cup, scheduled to begin to-
day on Lake Michigan off this city.
The races will continue three days
and will be conducted under the aus-
pices of the Lake Michigan Yachting
Association.

The placing of the Lipton Cup in
competition this year brings out a
racing trophy that has not been rac-
ed for in some years. The trophy
originally was offered for a restrict-
ed class of 21-footers, but during
the last few seasons interest in this
class began to wane and no racing
resulted. After consultation among
the yachtsmen of the west, the deed
of gift was changed with Sir Thom-
as Lipton's consent, so that the R
class of boats might compete.

The principal yachts entered in
the races are the Sari, built at Man-
chester, Mass.; Clarice, owned by
Alexander Winton of Cleveland;
Pam, owned by Commodore Harry
A. Parsons of the Cleveland Yacht
Club, and Otter, built at Marblehead,
Mass., and owned by George H. Spies
of Chicago.

WILL HOLD LABOR

DAY AUTO RACES.
Chicago, Aug. 23.—Three auto-
mobile races of 20, 50 and 100 miles
for the Grand American Cup will be
decided over the two-mile board
track of the Chicago Speedway on
Labor Day, it was announced today.



20 for
15c

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

AT THE END OF A
LONG SMOKING DAY

Even if you do smoke more than
usual, you still feel fine at bed-time—
provided you stick to Fatimas.

And all through the day each deli-
cious Fatima is cool and comfortable
to your throat and tongue.

Fatimas are sensible.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

GIANTS AND CUBS
PLAY BRIEF TIE

Rain Halts Game at End of Five
Scoreless Innings—Double Bill
Today—Cards Trounce Dodgers 7
to 5—Braves Win from Pirates.

New York, Aug. 23.—New York
and Chicago played a brief tie game
here today, rain stopping the game
after five innings of play. Schupp
and Vaughn were having a brilliant
battle, only 16 players having gone
to bat for each side. Two games
will be played tomorrow.

Score:
Chicago AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Flack, rf. 2 0 0 2 0 0
Mann, cf. 2 0 1 1 0 0
Zeider, 2b. 2 0 0 1 3 0
Merkle, 1b. 2 0 0 7 0 0
Wolter, lf. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Deal, 3b. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Kilduff, ss. 2 0 0 2 2 3
Ellott, c. 1 0 0 2 1 0
Vaughn, p. 1 0 0 0 1 0

Totals . . . 16 0 1 13 7 3
New York AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Burns, lf. 2 0 1 2 0 0
H. Izeg, 2b. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Kauf, cf. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Zimmerman, 3b. 2 0 0 1 3 0
Fletcher, ss. 2 0 0 2 0 0
Roberson, rf. 2 0 0 1 0 0
Holk, 1b. 2 0 0 5 0 0
Rariden, c. 1 0 0 4 0 0
Schupp, p. 1 0 0 0 1 0

Totals . . . 16 0 2 15 4 0
Score by innings:
Chicago . . . 000 000 000—0
New York . . . 000 000 000—0
(Game called, rain.)

Summary
Left on base—New York 1; Chi-
cago 1. Struckout—Schupp 4;
Vaughn 2. Passed ball—Rariden.
Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.
Time—45 minutes.

Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 7
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Brook-
lyn lost the first game of the series
to St. Louis today 7 to 5. Three
singles, a triple and an error gave
St. Louis four runs in the first in-
ning. Two triples and two singles
scored three more for St. Louis in
the fifth.

Score:
St. Louis AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Long, lf. 4 2 2 0 0 0
Betzel, cf. 4 1 1 5 0 0
Miller, 2b. 3 2 2 2 3 0
J. Smith, cf. 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hornsbay, ss. 4 0 3 1 7 0
Cruise, rf. 4 1 0 1 0 0
Paulette, 1b. 4 1 1 15 0 0
Baird, 3b. 4 0 2 1 4 0
Snyder, c. 1 0 1 1 0 0
Gonzales, c. 3 0 0 1 0 0
Meadows, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0
Packard, p. 3 0 1 0 0 0

Totals . . . 35 7 13 27 15 0
Brooklyn AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Olson, ss. 5 0 1 5 3 1
Daubert, 1b. 3 1 1 8 1 0
Myers, 2b. 4 0 1 2 1 0
Stengel, cf. 3 1 1 4 0 0
Hickman, lf. 4 0 2 2 3 0
O'Rourke, 3b. 4 0 0 0 1 1
Pfeffer, rf. 4 1 1 1 0 0
Krueger, c. 4 1 1 5 2 0

S. Smith, p. . . 4 1 1 0 2 0

Totals . . . 35 5 9 25 14 2
Score by innings:
St. Louis . . . 400 030 000—7
Brooklyn . . . 220 000 100—5

Summary
Three base hits—Long 2; Miller,
Krueger, S. Smith. Stolen bases—
Miller, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—
Miller, Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Double
plays—Olson and Daubert; Hick-
man and Krueger. Left on base—
St. Louis 2; Brooklyn 6. First on
errors—St. Louis 2. Base on balls
—Meadows 2. Hits and earned runs
—Meadows 3 and 4 in 1-3; Pack-
ard 6 and 1 in 2-3; S. Smith 13
and 6 in 9. Struckout—Meadows 1;
Packard 2; S. Smith 2. Wild pitch
—Meadows 1. Passed ball—Krueger
1. Umpires—O'Day and Harri-
son. Time—1:40.

Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 1
Boston, Aug. 23.—Tyler had the
better of Grimes in a pitching battle
here today, Boston defeating Pitts-
burgh 2 to 1. Catcher Meyers, of
Boston, split his hand on a foul tip
in the sixth.
Score: R. H. E.
Pittsburgh . . . 000 000 100—1 3 1
Boston . . . 000 010 10x—2 4 1
Batteries—Grimes and Schmidt;
Tyler and Meyers, Rico.

MARQUARD'S PITCHING RECORD

Rube Marquard has a pitching
record that is unique in more ways
than one. Marquard holds the re-
cord for consecutive wins in the Na-
tional League with 19. He also by
the freakishness of baseball rules
holds the record for winning the two
longest games in the history of the
National League.

In 1914 Pittsburgh and New York
set a new record for extra inning
games in the parent league by play-
ing 21 innings. New York winning
by a score of 3 to 1 when Doyle's
hit got by the center fielder in the
gathering darkness and went for the
winning run. Marquard was on the
mound and scoring a man who
was on base at the time. Marquard
went the full route for New York
on that occasion while "Babe" Ad-
ams pitched the game for Pitts-
burgh.

Wednesday Marquard relieved
Cheney in the 20th inning, and fin-
ished the game not allowing a run
while Brooklyn put one over and
won the game. This gives Marquard
the credit of winning the game. It
is something unusual for a pitcher
to have the record of winning two
such long games. It also is unusual
for the same team to lose the two
longest games as in the case of
Pittsburgh.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Dedham, Mass., Aug. 23.—Several
hundred descendants of Jonathan
Fairbanks, who came from York-
shire, England, in 1636 and settled
in this town, came here today to ce-
lebrate the annual reunion of the
Fairbanks family in America. A pa-
triotic demonstration was made of
the occasion, with members of the
D. A. R., the Colonial Dames and
other patriotic societies as the guests
of honor.

Camp Fire Girls in the United
States now number more than 100,
000.

FINALS IN HANDICAP
WILL BE HELD TODAY

798 Trapshooters Fire At Eighty Tar-
gets Each Yesterday — Peterson
High Among Professionals.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Seven hundred
and ninety-eight trapshooters each
fired at eighty targets today, in the
grand American handicap that has
been under way all week at the South
Shore Country club. The finish of
the big event of the tournament will
take place tomorrow, when those who
still have a chance for honors in the
handicap will shoot at twenty tar-
gets.

John Peterson, of Randall, Iowa,
won the preliminary handicap,
brought over from Wednesday, and
the professional event was won by
Rollo Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, with
99. This leaves Heikes, Homer
Clark, of Alton, Ill.; W. R. Crosby,
of O'Fallon, Ill.; George W. Maxwell,
of Hastings, Neb., and H. D. Gibbs,
of Union City, Tenn., to shoot for the
professional championship tomorrow,
each having qualified in events dur-
ing the week.

Those who have made scores of 76
or better in the shooting of the Grand
American today are:

The first column of figures rep-
resents the handicap and the second
the score:
Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill. 22 79
C. H. Larsen, Greeley, Neb. 20 79
R. Buchanan, uluth, Minn. 19 79
Frank Hale, Mitchell, S. D. 17 79
V. H. Francis, Drumwright,
Okla. 18 78
H. C. Hood, Pittsburgh, Kas. 19 78
I. C. Norwood, Davenport, Ia. 17 78
C. H. Little, Cedarville, O. 16 78
J. W. Stanton, Chicago, Ill. 18 77
H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix,
N. Y. 22 77

R. McKenzie, Sioux City, Ia. 20 77
G. R. Schmidt, Memphis,
Tenn. 20 77
A. R. Jones, Walcott, Ind. 18 77
G. H. Reitz, Gilmore, Ill. 17 77
A. R. Sult, Riboson, Ill. 18 76
U. E. Campbell, Gallon, O. 20 76
T. Forde, Minot, N. D. 17 76
D. F. Pesler, Chicago, Ill. 19 76
Those who scored 97 or more in
the preliminary handicap follow:
John Peterson, Randall, Ia. 18 99
J. L. Lumm, Youngston, O. 18 98
W. L. Hayes, Dwight, Ill. 16 97
D. D. McCormick, Newark, O. 18 97
E. D. Boehlhofer, Colfax, Ia. 18 97
B. C. Higgins, Gladbrook, Ia. 18 97
T. W. Harker, Billings, Mont. 18 97
H. H. Martin, Memphis, Tenn. 18 97
J. F. Fisher, Titonka, Ia. 19 97
J. B. Lalanc, Huntington, W.
Va. 19 97
H. E. Dickerman, Chicago 20 97
Ben. Donnell, Chicago 20 97
M. D. McGarry, Hammond,
Ind. 20 97

The tournament in all events has
been remarkable for the good work
of the contestants, that of Arie being
particularly good. For years the
marksmen have complained of the
handicaps, but Arie has shown in his
work at the traps this week that any
distance is no impediment to him.
The rain of the afternoon made little
difference to a number of the squads,
the shooting going on without ces-
sation.

Mrs. Ad Toppervin shot at 100
targets against time and broke 91

scoring the first 25 in two minutes
and 25 seconds. The professional
match between John R. Taylor, of
Newark, Ohio, and Lester German, of
Aberdeen, Md., was won by Taylor
96 to 95.

The consolation handicap for con-
testant non-winners of the Grand
American and the preliminary handi-
cups, a special event, and the na-
tional singles championship for pro-
fessionals, will make up the program
for tomorrow.

AMATEUR SPORTS
FLOURISHING IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Aug. 23.—That amateur
sport is flourishing in the Mexican
capital is shown by the fact that
there are 102 organized amateur
baseball nines in the city and its
suburbs and over fifty soccer foot-
ball teams. The season for all va-
rieties of sport in Mexico lasts twelve
months a year, as

J.F. TAGGART, Pres. FREESPORT
J.F. PRATHER, Treas. WILLIAMSVILLE
B.M. DAVISON, Sec'y. SPRINGFIELD

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

SPRINGFIELD

"GREATEST FAIR ON EARTH" SEP. 15 TO 25
SPECIAL FEATURES
\$92,500 IN PREMIUMS
\$28,000 IN SPEED
THE FAIR OF QUALITY

DIAMONDS

EDWARD. D. HEINL

Lay the Sidewalk Now

We have competent workmen, use best materials only and charge lowest prices for concrete work.

ALL ROOFING REPAIR WORK
A SPECIALTY!

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Both Phones
Let Us Figure On Your Coal Supply

Use

FRANK'S MALT BREAD

Just Like Mother Used to Make

A Word to Our Germans

By Charles J. Rosebault
of The Vigilantes

Before feeling runs too high for sober thought let us sit down and reason quietly. Just now we are enjoying a moment of calm. The great majority of Americans are leaving to Washington the ordering of events. Their blood courses calmly in their veins. It will not remain so long.

When the news of wounds and death among the loved ones at the front fills the cables then there will no longer be apathy in American homes. People will not smile when they see unfolded in the street cars the pages of "Viereck's Weekly" or the German language papers, decrying America and praising the Hindenburgs. Passion will be in the ascendant. And German will not be popular on the highways. Will it not be well then to arrive at the momentous decision, which must be made sooner or later, while there is still time to do so?

The good or ill will of the American people for generations to come hangs in the balance. Prior to the events of 1914 the sentiments of Americans towards persons of German birth or extraction was decidedly friendly. In fact, none of the nationalities that have sought our shores was so welcome as the German. Even the invasion of Belgium which aroused such intense feeling among Americans did not have immediately effect sentiment towards Germans domiciled in the United States. Had they not left the fatherland largely because its control was in the hands of the military party, to whom alone could be imputed such disregard for the rights of a weaker nation? Only when the German language press and so-called spokesmen of Germans and German-Americans in this country applauded the acts of the Prussian military machine did Americans generally begin to doubt the assimilation of their neighbors of Teutonic extraction.

Even now, however, the American mind is not fully settled. Americans are by nature sentimental, and sympathy for the mental struggles of the German has deterred many from antagonism. Their wrath is only deferred, however, if the attitude of these Germans continues to be fairly represented by the Staats-Zeitungen and German Herolds, the Hearsts and the Vierecks.

Again, I suggest, let us reason out the situation in calmness. Why did Germans come to America? Either because conditions at home were not to their liking or because they expected to find here opportunities denied them at home. Millions of Germans and descendants of Germans are citizens of these United States. Even prosperous ones have not returned to Germany. What then of the future? Is it to Germany or to this country that they will look for happiness and prosperity?

The insidious propaganda of the German language press has doubtless clouded the issues. But stop to think dispassionately of these would be moulders of German opinion. Is it not patent that they are working only with selfish purpose? The German language press of this country was dying of neglect when the war came to revive its hopes. We will not discuss the money freely poured into the counting rooms from abroad. That alone would not have made new readers. But the cunning suggestion that Germans in this country and Americans of German descent were unpopular was more successful. It was not true then, but the un-American behavior of these papers went a long way towards making it true. It remains for the Germans and the German-Americans to say whether it shall be entirely true.

There is still time to revive the old good will. Not very much time, however. The whole problem rests upon their conclusion as to whether they are for America first or Germany first. Our President has held out the hand of friendly welcome to all who would be loyal Americans. Let them not hesitate too long, lest that welcome grow cold.

Let us ponder well the consequences. Are they contemplating becoming subjects of the kaiser? The latter has cunningly tried to make it possible thru his law of dual nationality, to permit them to be both Germans and Americans, with the accent, of course, on the former; but America will have none of that. A choice must be made.

For those who are resolved to continue in this country there can be only one conclusion. They will have to face their neighbors thru many tomorrows. And the sentiments of those neighbors, as they will be expressed from the bloody events that will soon be upon us, will be the sentiments of their children. Aye, and of those children's children thru the long years to come.

Shall there be ostracism of the German blood in this land? Shall we witness the boycott of German business and German workers thru many generations? Heaven forbid that we be thus divided, one against the other.

This awful war should not be made more terrible by internecine strife. It can be made the means of welding together the many divergent elements into one great nation. Never was there an equal opportunity for operating the Melting Pot to good purpose. A real American nation is struggling in the throes of birth. It depends largely upon our German citizens whether they be represented in the result. Will they be guided by the Hearsts, the Vierecks and the Ridders, who thrive upon unrest, or by their own sturdy common sense?

RAILROADS HAVE INCREASED SERVICE

With Equipment Practically the Same As in Former Years, Roads Show Big Increase in Freight Handled. Chicago, Aug. 22.—Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroad's war board issues this statement:

"With an increase in equipment of only 3 per cent the railroads of this country rendered nearly 26 per cent more freight service in June of this year than in the same month last year.

"These figures are contained in a report on freight operation which has just been received by the commission on car service of the railroad's war board. They furnish additional proof on the vigorous and successful efforts which the railroads of this country are making to help win the war by producing greater transportation efficiency. They also indicate that the shippers are doing their part, too, as freight traffic could not have been increased to such an extent without a prompt and intelligent response by the shippers to the request of the railroad's war board to load cars to full capacity.

"The report on freight traffic for June was compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics on returns from twenty-nine railroads having a combined mileage of 125,488 miles, or approximately half the total railroad mileage of the United States. In June, 1916, these roads gave freight service equivalent to carrying 15,650,194,737 tons of freight one mile, while for the same month this year they carried 19,676,463,348 tons one mile, an increase of 25.7 per cent.

"The magnitude of this achievement becomes more apparent when compared with the slight increase in equipment which the railroads were able to secure during the past year.

"In June of last year the roads in question owned 1,248,160 freight cars. June this year found them with only 1,284,644, an increase of barely 3 per cent. Moreover, the number of locomotives used by them to haul freight has been increased only one-half of one per cent. Intensive car loading, plus an increase of 13.6 per cent in the number of miles a day which the railroads have been able to make their freight cars travel, is largely responsible for the excellent freight showing for June.

"The distribution of empty cars, irrespective of ownership, into districts where they have been most needed, has also helped to increase the railroads' efficiency in handling the abnormal amount of freight that the war has produced.

"Both the railroad men and the shippers are to be congratulated on the zeal and skill with which they have carried out the requests of the railroad's war board 'to make one car do the work of two.' Intensive loading has increased the number of cars available to meet the demands of the government and the shipping public by many thousands. Prompt loading and unloading of cars and the efforts which the railroad employees are making to keep cars out of the repair shops have also done much to facilitate the movement of freight."

EMPLOYMENT PAPER REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED

Chief Factory Inspector Announces Steps to Be Taken to Secure Necessary Certificate.

The procedure necessary to securing an employment certificate for a child between the ages of 14 and 16 has been outlined by Robert S. Jones, chief factory inspector, in a letter to the county superintendent of schools.

First, the child must get from the prospective employer a statement of the nature and hours of the work, then from the school last attended the child must get a school record, certifying that he has satisfactorily completed the prescribed school work.

A transcript of birth record from the proper official, a baptismal certificate or passport showing the child's age must be secured and the child must submit to a physical examination by a doctor appointed for that purpose to find whether or not he is physically fitted for the employment offered.

After the employment certificate is issued it is mailed to the employer by the issuing officer, who must acknowledge receipt within three days. A copy is then sent to the factory inspector and one retained by the issuing officer.

When the child leaves his employment the employer must return the certificate to the issuing officer, who sees that the child returns to school or enters other employment. Before the child may secure other employment he must again furnish a statement from his prospective employer and be examined, the procedure being the same as in the first case except that no school record or proof of age is needed.

The new law absolutely prohibits the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 over eight hours in any one day nor more than six days in any one week nor before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

Children under 14 can be employed only in domestic service or agricultural pursuits, then not before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m., nor more than eight hours in any one day nor more than six days in any one week.

The various school boards thruout the state will be required to have printed their own certificate blanks, the chief factory inspector only furnishing sample forms.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—One of the most notable gatherings in connection with the G. A. R. national encampment now in session here was the twenty-seventh annual convention held today by the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion. The session was attended by more than 100 members, each of whom has been officially recognized by Congress for acts of great heroism during the civil war, the Spanish war, and at other times.

The first woman to be given a degree by the University of Michigan was Madelon L. Stockwell, who received her A. B. in 1872.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Kansas City lady barbers wear pink bloomers.

In Turkey a man doesn't mention his daughters.

The Santa Fe railroad is training women for telegraphic positions.

Princess Mary of England has made a collection of the programs of war entertainments.

The late Empress Frederick, mother of the kaiser, left a personal fortune of more than \$2,750,000.

Dr. Arístine P. Munn-Recht, a Bryn Mawr graduate, has been appointed first dean of Women at New York University.

Fifty "longshorewomen" clad in overalls, are regularly employed at the great Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn.

The beautiful Marchioness of Londonderry is known as one of England's foremost agricultural experts.

The great western Canadian winter convention held recently in Winnipeg declared in favor of woman suffrage.

Eighty thousand Missouri women have registered for national service and pledged themselves to aid in food conservation.

Miss Josephine T. Berry, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed assistant director of the Federal Vocational Education Board.

In Jewish marriages the woman is always placed to the right of her mate. With every other people of the world her place in the ceremony is on the left.

To help out the National League for Women's Service, Miss Lucille Patterson mounted a scaffold and painted a mammoth poster of Joan of Arc on the top of a six-story building in Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Baroness Orczy, author of "The Scarlet Pimpernel," is one of the most clever as well as one of the most versatile women of the day. She is equally well known as a painter, novelist and playwright.

Probably the first woman in the United States to fill a position as state oil inspector is Mrs. John A. Knott, who was appointed by the governor of Missouri to fill out the unexpired term of her deceased husband.

With his office swamped with the routine work incidental to the registration and draft and the members of his staff gone into training camp, the adjutant general of Kentucky was in a serious dilemma, until 25 society girls of Frankfort volunteered to lend him their services.

There is no position more coveted by ladies of the British aristocracy than that of personal attendance upon Queen Mary. Definite duties go towards filling of each post, but the chief positions in the royal household include those of Mistress of the Robes, the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Maids of Honor.

The membership of the Southern Pine Association has agreed that women employed in men's places at the lumber camps, shall be paid the same salaries formerly paid men.

Following the example of Alberta, the Province of British Columbia has now its woman judge, Mrs. Helen J. McGill being recently chosen by the Attorney-General to fill the office of assistant to the magistrate.

Girls are expected to supplant the negro waiters on railroad dining cars.

Girl bootblacks are numerous in Boston.

Nebraska will vote on woman suffrage at the next election.

Nearly 125,000 women in New York city are employed as servants.

Women in New Zealand have enjoyed the right of suffrage since 1893.

Eighty British women physicians and surgeons are employed in the military hospitals at Malta.

Mrs. Henry A. Pridmore, of Chicago, is the only woman who owns and operates an iron foundry in the United States.

Traverse City is preparing to entertain the annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs this fall.

Aberdeen, Wash., boasts of three girl rifle shots who are able to hit the bull's eye 50 times in 50 shots at a 72-foot range.

Hammond, Ind., is to have a \$50,000 home for working girls, due to the philanthropy of Frank F. Beitz, a wealthy manufacturer.

Mrs. John Patterson, of Aurora, Ill., has taken her husband's job as a grocery store clerk in order that he may join the colors.

Mrs. Samuel Haught, a former prominent club woman of Minnesota, is the first woman to hold a seat in the provincial legislature of Saskatchewan.

Mrs. T. T. Gammage, of Palestine, Texas, spun, wove and knit for the soldiers during the civil war and is now "doing her bit" for the soldiers of today.

The only woman ever awarded the Medal of Honor is Dr. Mary E. Walker, the civil war physician and nurse, who received this honor for "Services During the War."

In response to the call for national service a young girl of Manatee County, Fla., this year produced 5,760 pounds of tomatoes on a tenth of an acre patch.

Christine Wilson, remembered by the older generation as one of the world's greatest singers, has celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday anniversary at her home in Sweden.

Women employed in the shops of the New York Central Railroad at Albany have adopted a standard costume consisting of a combination skirt and bloomers that buttons tight about the leg from ankle to knee.

Thousands of Southern women who, before the war, displayed little interest in practical household and farm work other than to direct their servants, have become practical and successful farmers as a result of work by agents of the Home Economics Bureau of the State Relations Service of the National Department of Agriculture.

Jacksonville Chautauqua Program Today



ALICE HYATT MATHER

MORNING

9:30 Nature Study—Professor Gilbert.
10:30 Lecture—Jelly Making—Miss Hunt.

AFTERNOON

2:00 Grand Concert—The L. A. C. Orchestra.
Lecture: The City's Conspiracy Against Youth—Alice Hyatt Mather.
Lecture: The Conservation of the Child—Miss Brooks.

EVENING

7:30 Concert—The L. A. C. Orchestra.
Lecture: Entertainment Noah Beilharz.



NOAH BEILHARZ
Entertainer and Humorist



L. A. C. ORCHESTRA

Jacksonville Storage & Transfer Co.

607-611 EAST STATE STREET

General Transfer and Storage.
Crating and shipping furniture a specialty.
With our auto truck we are prepared to take care of your suburban hauling.

FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD

Base Burners and Heating Stoves

Stored for the Season

Both Phones 721

Story's Exchange, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Big rains, big crops, big values, means big business for everybody connected with farms or farmings. Some men are still saying, in their ignorance, "Land is too high"; my great grandfather said that a hundred years ago and my grand father and father still say it. But during all this time land has gone higher, higher, HIGHER. To those who have not bought, their best time is to buy now.

FARM PROPERTY

One and three-quarter miles from a shipping point in Jersey county we are offering 169 acres of which 80 is fine level land and the balance runs from gently rolling to slightly rough. There are 85 acres in corn, 35 acres in clover, 10 in meadow, 5 in cow peas, and the balance in blue grass. There is an eight room house, barn for eight horses, large corn crib, cattle barn for 75 head of cattle and can be had for \$100 per acre. Where can you beat it?

East of Woodson we have a nice little farm of 129 acres with an eight room house, basement concreted under all, furnace, bath. A barn for 12 head of horses, with corn cribs, hog houses and plenty other out buildings and an abundance of fruit. If this farm could be sold soon they would get the entire crop of rye, hay, corn, cattle, hogs, implements and everything but the household goods for \$20,000. This is the time for some live wire to get busy.

A farm of 40 acres three and one-half miles from Joy Prairie of which 35 acres are tillable, this is well fenced and has a three room house with summer kitchen, barn and shed, corn crib, two wells, good cellar, and plenty of fruit. Price \$4000. Will exchange for city property.

160 acres north of the city most of which is fine farming land with an excellent set of improvements. There is a good six room house with pumps, cistern, concrete walks. A No. 1 barn, hog houses, cow barn, stock scales and a real ready-made home, years and years in the making. This land is in excellent condition, well fenced and making plenty of money. This is one of our best bargains for immediate sale.

Room 303 Ayers Bank Building

Phone—Ill. 1329

Bell 322

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Milk Chocolate Creams

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30c per Pound

Regular Price 40c and 50c per lb.

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The Cool, Pleasant, Popular Resort

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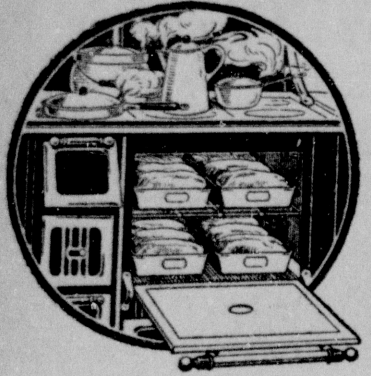
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healthy—
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You will like the looks of a Copper-Clad Range and appreciate its easy-to-clean surface—but it is when called upon to do an extra large amount of baking and cooking that you will most appreciate the big, roomy top and oven.

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of disfiguring blemishes, by quickly purifying the blood, improving the circulation, and regulating the habits with

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What We Are Fighting and What For

Or, The Antagonism of German Political Philosophy to Christian Truth and Morals
—By—
REV. ISAAC J. LANSING, D. D.
Of Ridgewood, N. J.

The action of Germany in precipitating this war greatly surprised and startled mankind. As the Teuton assailed Belgium and France our wonder gave way to amazement and astonishment, succeeded by horror and execration, and these feelings continually intensified, have increased as the Germans have developed and fought to execute, through inhuman savagery, their long-prepared scheme of world domination. Such barbaric expression of the life and character of the German nation was totally unexpected by most of us. That a people whom we regarded with entire good will and credited with many kindly virtues should deliberately make such a war, should be so immoral and so unfeeling, so treacherous and cruel, so egotistical and rapacious, so religious and so pagan, we could barely credit and cannot yet understand. Our good will for them has not been wholly destroyed. We have condemned but do not hate them as we try to understand their contradictions and misdeeds.

In seeking to account for their conduct and to justify against them the almost universal antagonism of mankind, we feel that we accomplish little by merely giving away to violent denunciation of their actions, though these deserve our severest condemnation; and consistent with our former good opinion of the German people, we seek explanation, if any there be, for actions which by every law of morals and humanity, we execrate and abhor. In the spirit of fairness, not to be destroyed by our unequivocal hostility to their behavior, we have sought to account for their misdoings. May I detail some of the assumptions which we have made in our endeavor to place in an intelligent light our explanation of the actions of which Germany has been guilty?

I. We at first assumed that this brutal, bloody, inhuman savagery is the work of the purely military party. These we discriminated from the people at large. These military leaders dragged the nation unwillingly into the war. But from the first the nation has been at one with these military leaders. The state as a whole is entirely military and has never hesitated to adopt and execute the policy of its General Staff, lending its full and united strength to all their plans and deeds.

Then we assumed that the rulers are responsible and that they deserve all the condemnation, supposing that the people had not formulated or agreed to their policy; especially as the Kaiser been held responsible, as the incarnation of evil, the inspirer of war. But the nation at the beginning and ever since, and now, has unitedly supported its rulers, and this support has been given by Germans of all classes. The political philosophers have honored and defended their rulers! The theological faculties have endorsed them; the most distinguished university professors and scholars have commended them; masters in science have lauded them! The whole body of writers and artists have praised their course. The various leaders have issued manifestoes to the world fully upholding their rulers and applauding the national action. Spiritual leaders like Eucken, intellectuals, a numberless host, the Socialists, who previously denounced war, have given steady and uncompromising support to their rulers without excuse or apologizing for them in any particular.

We have assumed that the people were blindly and ignorantly following these leaders and that when once their eyes should be opened they would revolt and withdraw. But we must remember that the German people are the most educated in books and by schools of any nation of the world. They have given to many lands systems of learning, from kindergarten to post-graduate universities; they are not ignorant and blind for lack of schooling. They are a learned, not an ignorant people.

We have assumed that when the German people had received knowledge of American aims, of the mores of the Allies, of what free government really means, they would fall away from their governing bodies. The President of the United States in a long and able message fully assumed this; so that multitudes of men declared: "If only this Presidential message can be placed before the German people they will be severed from autocracy, will revolt and establish free government and so end the war." But now, after three years of war, there is scarcely a trace of such revolution, nor is there any reliable information, however much we may desire it, showing signs of ferment or revolution in political Germany. This dream of ours is a vain dream. Germany is not on the verge of uprising or revolution any more than Britain and France have been in their cabinet changes.

We have assumed, and sometimes declared, that the Germans are insane; that they are obsessed by hallucinations which sanity would repudiate; that they are running amuck; fanatics among the nations; a mad dog in the streets of the world. But we know that despite their atrocious wickedness, this is not true. They are not insane according to any proper definition of insanity. It has been suggestively said, and with some truth, that the German scholarly mind "begins by assuming a large premise which has no foundation and then reasons with irresistible logic to a preposterous conclusion." This may describe a mental habit, but it does not describe the insanity recognized by ex-

perts as mental irresponsibility. We do not believe the German nation to be intellectually insane.

We have assumed that autocracy as a scheme of government is now making its last stand against the world flood of rising democracy, and that this war is to bring the end to kings, at least of autocratic kings. But we, not the Germans, have assumed this. They revere their autocracy. They have had great material prosperity under it, as we have had under democracy. Their history is a record of a remarkable advance under the government which we condemn. Since Frederick William, ruling from 1713 to 1740, and Frederick the Great, from 1740 to 1786, they have made their gains and almost unprecedented gains they are, under the very form of government which now controls them and for which they now unitedly stand and heroically die. That government has held to the theory of the state as the army, the army as the state and the reigning house, claiming divine right to rule, is honored and revered if not loved, with all sincerity today.

Besides in our assertion that democracy is the only form of government suited to popular advantage, we really have not chosen a popular watchword. First of all, most of the people of America when they think of democracy mean not the general definition but think of the American Democratic party. They do not object to the idea of the rule of the people. Besides, we do not define democracy clearly. We declare as if it were final, that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." By this we justify popular government. Do we mean the consent of all those under its sway? There is no government, no republic where all the people in it consent to its way. Do we mean then that in a democracy, government derives its just powers from the consent of a majority? But a majority is only part of those governed. It may be but slightly over one-half; it may even be a minority that administers the affairs of the republic. The truth is that no government has just powers unless they come from those universal and eternal laws, not made by majorities or voted or amended by legislatures, made and announced by the eternal God; laws which no legislature dare assume to amend or to repeal; laws of morals and humanity; of universal duty and benevolence. So, then, our expectation of the complete passing away of autocracy before democracy is not an intelligent conviction or an adequate clarification with which to arouse our republic to battle against overthrow. And, remote from democracy, the autocracy of Germany has always been and now is a powerful form of government.

We have broadly assumed that now the end of kingly rule is near at hand. But Great Britain, Belgium and Italy are not contemplating this as a result of the war. They have kings now and expect to have them hereafter.

We have made much of the assumption that military preparedness was the cause of the war. We must, however, face the fact that nations wholly unprepared are in the war, battling for life and liberty, conspicuously ourselves. America has evidently proceeded on wholly false theories of Germany's action until this day, of which those assumptions which I have sketched are among the most prominent. None of them, nor all of them, satisfactorily account for the war. Yet what is more necessary than to penetrate to the exact causes which have created the present world-wide catastrophe and which are threatening destruction and chaos at the present time? What has made Germany a pirate among states, a murderer, a monster?

II. Allow me to assume and later prove that German political philosophy, into which the acceptance and full belief of which the German nation has been drilled for many years, is the actual and adequate cause and explanation of its actions, apart from which it is neither adequately understood nor properly antagonized. To simplify it so that I may discuss it clearly in the time allowed, let me affirm and later demonstrate that this is a strife between two philosophies, two systems of thought, two codes of morals, mutually exclusive and irreconcilable; two views of humanity and of religion, of man and of God.

I ask you to consider the antagonism of German political philosophy to Christian truth and morals, as indicating what we fight and what for.

So long as Germany holds the theory which created this war, so long she will fight to carry it out. The theory begins and ends in the avowed right and purpose of Germany to subjugate all other nations and to dominate the world. Let me disclose my theory by a concrete presentation of it.

The greatest and most influential political philosopher of Germany during the last century is Heinrich Von Treitschke. He, more than any single character in German political life, is responsible for the intense anti-English sentiment that flamed out in the Boer war and is ruling the thought of the German nation, as developed at the present time. His ideals and theories, his hatreds and persuasions precipitated this war. Born in 1834, his father a soldier, Von Treitschke was destined for the army. An illness in his youth, which deprived him of his hearing, diverted him to scholarship and the study of politics. His heroes were the heroes of Prussia, and having distinguished himself in the schools of

learning at twenty-five years of age, he delivered his first course of political lectures at Leipzig in 1859. Out of this grew his treatise on the state.

From the beginning he was impressively popular. Later, at the great universities of Freiburg, Kiel, Heidelberg and Berlin, he was followed by admiring crowds of students and always, from his beginning at Leipzig in 1859, to his death in 1895, a period of thirty-six years. His lecture rooms were thronged as those of no other professor in Germany; the discourse attending them reminding one of the great gatherings to hear Abelard in the Middle Ages. They all heard him extol the greatness of Germany, the unexampled dynasty of the Hohenzollerns, the glory of the army.

In person Von Treitschke was a man of lofty character, of highly intellectual aspect, of great mentality, of utmost sincerity of purpose and of surpassing eloquence. Generations of German students came under his sway and acknowledged his power. He was a friend of Bismarck, the apostle of the Hohenzollerns and the ardent and eager supporter of the bureaucracy of Germany.

In his conviction the state was supreme and from the state there was no appeal. The individual counted for nothing save as the creature of the state. The state was an army; the army the state. This theory was far older than Von Treitschke, having been that of Frederick William and Frederick the Great in the eighteenth century.

Foremost amongst the fundamental principles of this remarkable man was the stoutly affirmed belief that the Hohenzollerns, by divine right, should rule Prussia, and that Prussia

for the good of Germany, should rule Germany. It was a small step from this proposition to his next main assertion that Germany, for the good of the world, should dominate the world. He came to this conclusion partly thru the theory of atheistic evolution, so prevalent in German thought, and partly on account of his exalted idealization of the German character and culture. He believed that in "the struggle for life," followed by "the survival of the fittest," Germany had won in the struggle, and Germany of all was the fittest. This led him to regard with ill-concealed contempt all other nations and led him to the belief that it would be for their welfare if Germany dominated over them. He particularly hated and despised Great Britain. Thruout his whole career he regarded it with scorn, antipathy and hatred, and he poured out contempt, rancor and insult continually upon the English character and upon the English nation. He called them the "robber among the nations," affirming that they held their undeserved sway over a fifth of the world on account of their geographic position, the supineness of the other nations, the duplicity of their diplomacy and the hypocrisy of the English character. His denunciation of the English people and government was of a sort that, applied to an individual, it would be insulting to the last degree, and he ever looked forward and worked toward the day when Germany, assailing England, should beat her down in war and become the master of the world.

Germany to Dominate World

If we have raised a question as to the amazing conceit of Germany

as expressed in many a pompous phrase since the beginning of this war, let it be said that this is a proper consequence and expression of the philosophy of Treitschke and his associates, the great school that grew up around him and followed his leadership, developing his ideals. Germany was to dominate the world for the good of the world and for the domination of the world by Germany, the army was the great instrument. This army was to be continuous with the state, and the state with the army; the entire state a military power, and war the method of its supremacy. Nowhere in the seventeen volumes of Von Treitschke's collected works, nor in his great history, which is regarded with the utmost respect in Germany, did he ever say a word against war, never calling it the scourge of mankind or deprecating its existence, but, like his great pupil, Bernhardi, if not in the same words, regarding war as a biological necessity, indicating the virility of the nation and leading to the highest good of mankind. Any attempt to abolish war was unwise and immoral.

In order that this theory of conquest might be carried out by an invincible army it was necessary to regard as brothers only those dwelling within the German state. Outside of those boundaries there was no fraternal obligation. The theory of the way that war was to be carried on demanded that it be ruthless to the last degree. I am not now averring that Von Treitschke himself elaborated every detail of the system now being carried out; but he originated it, dominated it and was followed by a great multitude of intellectuals who gave their

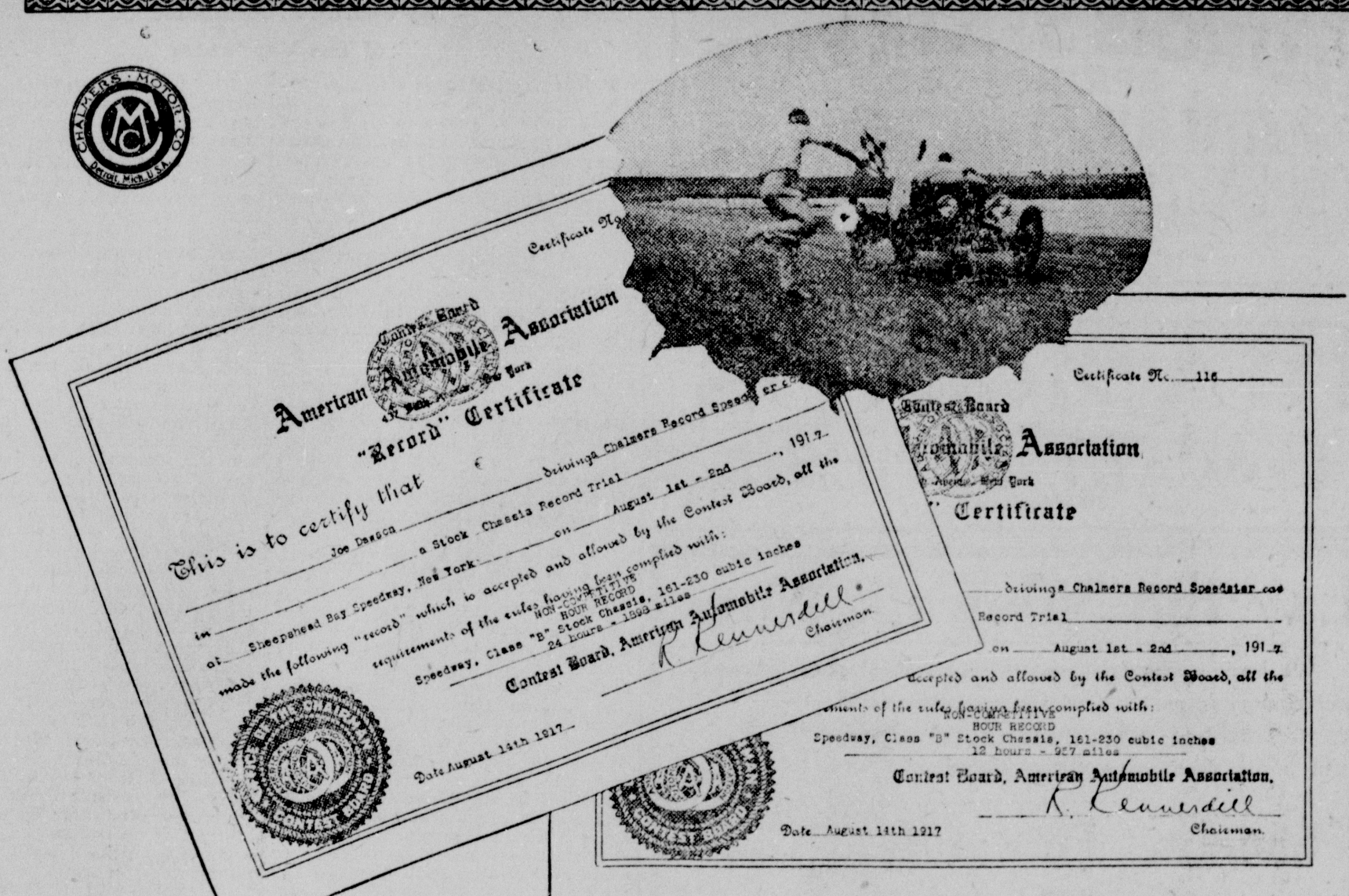
assent to his leadership and more fully worked out his theory.

Inhumanity in war, as the world understands humanity, is one of the fundamental conditions of war, at this school of philosophy holds it. It stopped at nothing. It knew no mercy, hesitated at no atrocity, deliberately massacred, murdered, deported, tortured, starved to death those who stood in its way. Such is the theory and such the practice.

Quite as visible as this philosophy repudiates humanity it despises morals; particularly those morals which relate to truth. Astonished we have heard the statement of the German Chancellor that treaties were only scraps of paper. But it is a definite part of their theory that there are no moralities which should stand between the nation and the development of its ideals.

Having repudiated morality and humanity, the question arose: how should this attitude of leading minds be made that of the entire German nation, to whom great multitudes were both moral and human? Modern morality and humanity, as we understand them, are distinctly Christian in their spirit and purpose. To fulfill, therefore, the purpose of Germany to dominate the world by an armed army engaged in ruthless war, unrestrained by morality and humanity, it became necessary to dispossess the Christian ideals of morals and humaneness which possessed the German people. Therefore this political philosophy deliberately gave itself to the most violent attack upon Christianity. Until they could rig the German people of the ideals of Christianity, their philosophy could not penetrate or control the nation.

(To be continued.)



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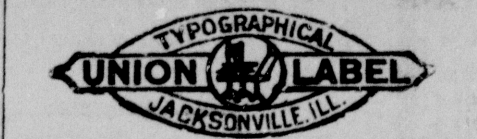
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Cannon, 626 South Diamond
street.
8-15-17.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. One
on first floor suitable for two.
Modern conveniences. 320 West
Court.
8-10-17.

FOR RENT—Modern eight room
house 138 Prospect street. Apply
Cherry's Livory.
7-21-17.

FOR RENT—House, 223 Westmin-
ster St. Mrs. M. J. Wyckoff,
8-1-17.

TO LOAN—\$5,000 to \$12,000 on
good real estate at 5 per cent.
Address "Loan" care Journal.
8-24-3t

PURE BRED SHORTHORN Bulls,
registered. Five to thirteen months
8-14-1mo

Athlone, East 6, Omaha, Neb.
8-23-17
FOR RENT—Three rooms, bath and
garage, 921 West State. Apply
evenings, Bell phone 748.
8-19-17

FOR RENT—Desirable, modern
home, 8 rooms and bath, large
lot, 729 W. North street. John
N. Ward, 412 N. Church. Ill.
phone 326.
8-1-17.

FOR RENT—Combination stock and
grain farm, 402 acres in Greene
county, 4 1-2 miles N. E. of White
Hall. 175 cultivation land. 55
acres out stubble to be plowed
now. Good responsible man.
Well equipped with implements
and horses. First class references.
Possession first of March. Apply
C. F. Strang, Murrayville, Illinois.
6-23-6t.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Bicycle, Ballard. 1147
King street.
8-23-17.

FOR SALE—Horse and wagon.
Zell's Grocery.
7-31-17.

FOR SALE—Seed rye. A. C. Reed.
Both phones.
8-23-17.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow and calf.
Call bell phone 203-2.
8-24-3t.

FOR SALE—Good dry cow. Ill.
0209.
8-21-3t

FOR SALE—Seed rye. Ill. phone
60-1248. W. L. Leach, R. R. 1.
8-21-17.

FOR SALE—Few Oxford rams. Both
phones. Sam Butler.
8-21-6t.

FOR SALE—Good apples, fine for
apple butter and jelly, 80c per bu.
delivered. Bell phone 583.
8-24-17.

FOR SALE—Gentle horse, harness,
and cut under surrey. Ill. phone
326. John N. Ward, 412 N.
Church.
8-14-17.

FOR SALE—One Maxwell, one Over-
land, one Mitchell and one
Rambler. All touring cars. Reason-
able if taken at once. Call Bell
phone 2, Illinois 432.
8-21-3t.

FOR SALE—Baby buggy and Reed
Cart. Call mornings, Illinois
phone 1444.
8-16-17.

FOR SALE—Book and Stationery
Store, 59 East Side Square. A.
H. Atherton.
7-27-17.

FOR SALE—Five passenger car.
Cheap if taken at once. Bert
Young, Ross 8 dealer.
8-22-6t

FOR SALE—Farming implements,
blender twine, engine oils, wire
fence. John F. Nordsek, general
store and grain elevator, Concord,
Ill.
7-16-17.

SEED WHEAT—Turkey Red seed
for sale; grading No. 1. See
sample in Journal window. Ben
Knudson, Springfield, Ill.
8-24-10t

FOR SALE—Very desirable home,
all modern conveniences. West
side, close in, less than half cost.
John N. Ward, Ill. Phone 326.
7-26-17

FOR SALE—Western Electric Farm
Lighting Plant No. 11. A bargain.
Advances in price September first.
Put your order in now. John M.
Doyle.
8-12-12t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for driving
horse, mare with draft colt. Will
trade for horse 16 hands high.
Call rooms or after 5 p. m., at
950 West Morton avenue.
8-5-17.

FOR SALE—Morgan county stock
and grain farm, 160 acres, good
six room house, 2 barns, other out
buildings, good wells; half mile
to school. Terms to right party.
Address "Farm" this office.
8-8-17.

FOR SALE—Modern furnished or
unfurnished nine room. (medium
size) house with lawn, barn and
barn-lot. Situated on car line.
1430 Mound avenue. For infor-
mation, address Albert G. Burr,
5046 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8-21-3t.

SETTLING ESTATE—160 Acres,
grain farm in Scott county, Ill.,
7 room house, barn for 10 head
of horses, large loft, buggy shed,
large crib and granary and other
improvements. Well located build-
ing lot 141 by 160, sewer and gas.
Call or address Chas. E. Correa,
524 South Diamond St., Jack-
sonville.
8-20-1mo.

FOR SALE—Modern furnished or
unfurnished nine room. (medium
size) house with lawn, barn and
barn-lot. Situated on car line.
1430 Mound avenue. For infor-
mation, address Albert G. Burr,
5046 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8-21-3t.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS AND
REPAIRING—Harney's Leather
Goods Store, 215 West Morgan
St.
7-22-17.

WE CAN RENT your house and will
look after it for you. Smith &
Dewees, 307 Ayers Bank Building,
Ill. phone 56, Bell 265.
8-14-1mo.

CALL WOOD'S for taxi for clubs,
parties and trains; baggage trans-
fer; auto for country trips. Either
phone 174. Office 410 East Court
Street.
8-17-17.

TAXI SERVICE—Star Taxi Co. will
have special taxi service for cir-
cus days and during the chautau-
qua. Four cars will be in opera-
tion and the rate will be 25 cents
each for three or more passengers.
Both phones 665.
8-15-17.

CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS — Buy
them now at the Journal Office.
8-1-17.

TO LOAN—\$5,000 to \$12,000 on
good real estate at 5 per cent.
Address "Loan" care Journal.
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PURE BRED SHORTHORN Bulls,
registered. Five to thirteen months
8-14-1mo

LARGE OFFERINGS CAUSE EARLY DECLINE

Corn Prices Advance Later When
Notable Buying Induces Shorts to
Cover Their Lines

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Abundant offerings
caused corn prices to decline early to-
day only to advance in a greater degree
later when notable buying induced shorts
to hasten to cover their lines. The close
was strong and near the top, final fig-
ures being 4 to 10 cent higher with De-
cember at \$1.09 1/2, to \$1.09 and May at
\$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07. Wheat finished at \$2.07,
an advance of 1c for the September op-
tion. Last prices for oats were unchang-
ed at \$1.06 and provisions finished from
a shade lower to 15c higher.
Until the surplus offerings were taken
off the market the trend of corn prices
was downward. News from the fields
both as to crop prospects and weather
was bearish. Strong cash prices coupled
with curtailment of offerings induced
covering as the market advanced.
Wheat trading was dull and prices fell
off early. Oats had a firm undertone
which responded when corn advanced.
Provisions fell off at the start due to the
weakness of the hog market. A lively
demand, however, took the prices to
higher levels.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET
New York, Aug. 23.—Mercantile paper
4 1/2%
Bar silver 87 1/2
Mexican dollars 68 1/2
Time loans 4 1/2%
Call money, high 3; low 2 1/2; last loan
2 1/2%

TOLEDO CASH GRAIN MARKET
Toledo, O., Aug. 23.—Clover seed, prime
cash, \$12.12 1/2; No. 1, \$11.57; December
\$12.00; March \$12.35.
Alsike, prime cash \$11.85; September
\$11.85; October \$11.90.
Timothy, prime cash new \$4.00; old
\$3.75; September \$4.00; October \$3.85.

ADVOCATES LARGE LOAN.

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 23.—
A loan of 400,000,000 pounds from
America for the defense and equip-
ment of the Netherlands East Indies
is advocated by a writer in the
Indian native paper Kaom Moela.
He deduces from an exchange of
views between America and Dutch
Chambers of Commerce in 1913 that
the United States was willing to fi-
nance a Netherlands East Indian loan
if the country were in a good state
of defense, and suggests that half
of the loan in question would suffice
to establish the projected native con-
script army and that the other half
might be devoted to economic im-
provements.
On the basis of a 5 per cent rate
of interest, the service of the loan
would require 20,000,000 pounds
annually, which sum, he says, is pro-
duced by the natives in taxes.

RESTAURANTS EXCEEDING FOOD RATIONS.

London, Aug. 23.—Several of the
well known restaurants and hotels
in the West End have been caution-
ed that they are exceeding the rations
allowed by the Food Controller.
In one instance the manager of a
restaurant was informed that he
was buying only half the quantity
he was entitled to and soon after his
customers received larger portions.

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matter and there is no fuss or
bother.



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M'CUULOUGH**
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R. Campbell, Winchester, Ill.
8-23-24t.

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REPAIRING—Harney's Leather
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St.
7-22-17.

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fer; auto for country trips. Either
phone 174. Office 410 East Court
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cus days and during the chautau-
qua. Four cars will be in opera-
tion and the rate will be 25 cents
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8-15-17.

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8-24-3t

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registered. Five to thirteen months
8-14-1mo

MARKET SHOWS FURTHER WEAKNESS

Government's Price Fixing Program
Assigned as Reason—Trading was
Most Extensive for Several Days.

New York, Aug. 23.—Latest aspects of
the government's price-fixing program
were assigned as the reason for the
further weakness of today's stock mar-

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for each case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

MAYR'S**Wonderful Remedy for STOMACH TROUBLE**

One Dose Convinces

Coover & Shreve's

East Side Drug Co.

and druggists everywhere.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

PROFIT BY THIS

Don't Waste Another Day.

When you are worried by back ache; By lameness and urinary disorders— Don't experiment with an untried medicine. Follow Jacksonville people's example.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Here's Jacksonville testimony. Verify it by your wish: Mrs. J. H. Allen, 205 E. Washington St., Jacksonville, says: "I had attacks of dizziness and it seemed as if spots appeared before my eyes and I could hardly walk straight. Rheumatic pains in my knees always gave me warning of approaching attacks. My kidneys were very frequent in action and at one time my bladder was badly inflamed. A doctor told me that I had kidney weakness, and, having heard so much about Doan's Kidney Pills, I decided to give them a trial. I used three boxes and they cured me."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that cured Mrs. Allen. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Complexion Lotion! Use Fresh Lemons and Strain Juice

Any grocer will sell you two fresh lemons and your druggist will supply you with three ounces of orchard white. Put these in a bottle and shake well. Here you have a whole quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon lotion at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams.

Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.

Used by day, this sweetly fragrant lotion protects the skin from the evil effects of the weather and prevents roughness, redness, chafing, and smarting. At night it works in the pores while you sleep, and is intended to bring a freshness and peach-like beauty that wins envy and admiration.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally helps to whiten, soften, freshen, and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It works marvelously on rough, red hands. Try it and see for yourself—Adv.

A STORY OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

When the great John B. Gough was in his prime, away somewhere in the 1860's the writer secured the matchless orator for two lectures for the benefit of the A. M. E. church of this city. He was entertained at the home of the late Jos. H. Bancroft and was here over Sunday and while here told the writer the following story:

During a visit to Liverpool, England, I was to speak one night in the slums and when I arrived some said to me don't try to speak here tonight.

"Why not?"

"Hell Fire is here and has sworn to break up the meeting."

"Who's Hell Fire?"

"Don't you know Hell Fire?"

"Indeed I don't."

"Then you'll find out if you try to speak."

"Who is Hell Fire anyway?"

"She's Big Sal; can whip any three policemen in the city and she has sworn you shall not speak here tonight."

"O, I guess I'll try it."

"Well, if you get abroken head don't blame me."

I entered the room and soon a huge woman came in and seated herself on the front bench. She had a wonderful appearance. She was muscular and remarkably formed, yet there was a look of intelligence in her face that made me feel she could be conquered the fire was in her eye and she looked at me in a manner not calculated to add to my composure.

When all was still I told them I had come to tell them of their best friend and said:

"Don't you think it was good in the dear Lord Jesus to come to this world to die for such poor people as you and I are? He loves us all very dearly and He wants us to love Him."

I kept on in that strain and instead of breaking my head the woman began to cry and by the close of the meeting I felt she was won. I then said:

"All who want to join me in following this dear Lord please come forward and give me your names."

Several came and Sal among the rest. Some one plucked my sleeve and said:

"Don't let her sign any pledge she won't keep it."

"Sarah," I said, "they tell me you won't keep this pledge if you sign it."

Instantly she fired and bracing herself as if for a contest and doubling her fists she said:

"Show me the man who says I won't keep it."

"No, no Sarah; you are not to do that way; if you follow this dear Lord you must love everybody and not strike or hurt any one."

"I'll do as you say," and she signed the pledge. I prayed with her and did all I could to help her in the right way and left the city with many prayers for her.

During my next visit to Europe, some years later, I was in Liverpool and went down to the place at which I had made the acquaintance of the interesting woman and at once asked what had become of Hell Fire.

"Hell Fire?" said the one I met, "Hell Fire? I don't know whom you mean."

"Why Big Sal?"

He studied some time and then said:

"Oh, I guess you mean our Sarah. I do remember now she used to be very wild, so they say, but my she's not that way now. Why she's more our guardian angel. If anybody's sick they send for her before they call a doctor and she'll go anywhere. She isn't afraid of cholera, small pox, scarlet fever or anything else and she lays out the dead, comforts the mourners and bless me, why, really, I tell you sir, she's a wonderful person. Everybody loves her."

After some time I succeeded in finding her and we truly had a delightful meeting. It was indeed as my informant had said but she was meek and self-abased as a child and said to me:

"Oh, Mr. Gough; I bless the day you came here. I have had many happy hours since that time and then sometimes such an awful conflict. At times the old appetite comes over me and I feel as if I must have a drink if all the earth opposes me and then I get right up in the coldest night and beseech the dear Lord not to let me fall and he has kept me so far and I guess He will always."

Never can I forget that scene and I felt well repaid for all my life work the I may say that more than 100,000 signed the pledge during my visits to England and as I was ascending the stairway of the building in which I was to speak many poor persons pressed forward and kissed my hand as it clasped the railing.

Of course Mr. Gough would not have told anything that sounded so vain in public but the writer had several very pleasant talks with him.

Every promise of Coover & Shreve about Mi-on-a stomach tablets is fulfilled.—Adv.

A BROKEN LEG.

Claude, the eight year old son of Allen Adams, 814 East College avenue, went out to visit at Midway with the family of Mr. Irlam but the poor little fellow had an experience for which he didn't bargain. While riding with Edward Irlam on a wagon the child, by some means, fell from the wagon under the fore wheel and before the horses could be stopped the wagon had passed over his right leg, breaking it above the knee. He was taken home and Dr. Halgrove was summoned and gave the necessary attention and the child is doing as well as could be expected.

C. W. Delaney of Peoria was a traveler to the city yesterday.

RUSSIAN MONK IS DARING PERFORMER

Bishop of Ufa Has Career Like Chapter from Romance—Is Promulgating Plans for Democratization and Purification of Orthodoxy.

Petrograd, Aug.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Andrew, Bishop of Ufa, is Russia's latest holy man. An exception in the reactionary Greek Orthodox church, he is a prominent democrat and a daring ecclesiastical reformer. He is candidate for the exalted post of Metropolitan of Petrograd; and were it not for his reforming zeal he would be Metropolitan already. Since the revolution, Bishop Andrew has resided in the Athos Monastery in south Petrograd, where he works for the regeneration of his church.

Andrew's career is a chapter from a Tolstoy or Turgenieff romance. He was born Prince Andrew Uchtomsky member of a princely and once millionaire family famous in Russian history. His best known living kinsman is Prince Hseph Uchtomsky, who accompanied the late Emperor Nicholas, then heir apparent, on his journey round the world, published a history of the journey, founded the Russo-Chinese Bank, gave Emperor Wilhelm the idea of the Yellow Peril; and for twenty years edited the Petrograd Viedomosti.

Gave Away Wealth.

Bishop Andrew began his career as a wealthy guards officer. After four years of worldly living, he gave away his riches, and underwent the process of "simplification" described by Turgenieff in the novel "Virgin Soil." "Prince Uchtomsky" died, and "The Monk Andrew" was born.

Unlike many Russian monks, Andrew lived in genuine asceticism, in estrangement from the world, in midnight vigils and prayer. He tenanted a six foot square cabin in a remote forest, ate bread and drank spring water, and added good works to mortification and prayer.

Andrew's charity made him famous. Peasants flocked to his cell, and as he was begged to join the richest, most aristocratic monastic communities. He refused. He preferred to wander along the Volga, preaching to the Moslem, Tartars, Kalmuks, Bashkirs and Tcheremisses, and to heathen Shaman tribes, descendants of the Asiatic hordes which devastated East Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Was Surrounded By Spies.

Even the Petrograd reactionaries dared not ignore Andrew's fame. In the hope that he would go over to their camp, they made him a bishop. Disappointed in this they treated him as a foe and seditious. They suspected his democratic ways, his straight talking to soldiers and peasants, and the simplicity of life which was a mute rebuke to his ostentatious colleagues. The reactionary Plievin and the reactionary Procurator of the Holy Synod, Sabler, surrounded him with spies, gendarmes and agents provocateurs. In 1910 he practically was imprisoned in his house. He kept his courage and independence.

Alone of the higher prelates he refused to bow the knee to the infamous monk, Rasputin. Thereby he earned the enmity of Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra, and just before the revolution he was in danger of being untrussed or interned as a heretic in Souzdal Monastery.

Sleeps in Tiny Cell.

After the revolution the monks of the Petrograd Athos Monastery offered Andrew their finest rooms for residence, and when he arrived a dozen lackeys and lay monks met him at the railroad depot. He refused to occupy the rooms. Though in bad health—he is a little, frail, almost transparent man—he sleeps in a tiny cell, lying on the iron laths of a bed, sleeps three hours a night, and spends the other twenty-one in prayer, charitable works, and projects of church reform.

Today a free man, Andrew is promulgating plans for the democratization and purification of orthodoxy. He demands the convocation of an Ecumenical Council of the whole Russo-Greek church; the delivery to the Russian state and people of the church's wasted treasures, and the universal application of the electoral principle to church appointments.

To the Provisional Government's invitation to accept the Metropolitan's position, he answered that only the priests and the people had a right to choose or reject him.

White Clergy Get Small Salary.

He stands for the immediate and complete equalization of the secular White Clergy with the monastic Black Clergy. At present performance is granted only to monks. Members of the White Clergy, however pious and learned, are kept in the position of parish priest, and paid on the average \$150 a year. The secular "dope" has no stimulus to work.

Andrew is trying to eradicate the church's tradition of reaction in politics and its anti-Semitism and servility to the state; and he is preaching with apostolic zeal and eloquence the universal brotherhood which he practices.

Bishop Andrew is a friend of War Minister Kerensky (since made premier). He describes Kerensky as "an exceptionally strong and homogeneous personality." Also though a man of peace, the bishop is a patriot, and speaks sharply against the lack of discipline in the army and "fraternizing" with the enemy, which imperiled the cause of Russian liberty.

BUYING HORSES FOR ARMY SERVICE.

J. W. Woods is busily engaged in buying up horses and mules for the European market. He has already bought something like two hundred and is still after more. He says the high price of feed makes the horse and mule market a little easier than it would be otherwise while the fast increasing number of automobile buyers also tends to lower the value of man's faithful dumb friend.

D. W. Thomas and M. E. Jacobs shipped out of the city yesterday a car load of horses and mules.

FOOD CONSERVATION XI.

Outlines for Study Classes.

Women are constantly asking, "How can we learn to manage our food supply better?" "What subjects should we have on our club program this year?" "Where can we get information about dietary needs?" These and other questions are answered in the following outlines. This series of lessons on food was issued by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. It is in accord with the work of our own State University and is recommended by the Extension Division of the Home Economics Department. As it is given here, it is slightly modified to suit local conditions. The books suggested should be ordered by local libraries and, where there are no libraries, they may be borrowed from the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Library, the State Extension Library at Springfield or the Farmers' Institute Library at Springfield.

Lesson I. The Needs of the Body. Fundamental to any study of food economy is a knowledge of the needs of the body. This subject should be carefully developed by simple statements relative to the functions that food performs in the body and the quantities that are essential in different conditions.

References. Stiles, Percy. An Adequate Diet (Harvard Health Talks.)

Lusk, Graham. The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition.

Mendel, La Fayette B. Changes in the Food Supply and Their Relation to Nutrition.

Farmers' Bulletin 142. Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food.

Lesson II. How to Select Food. The planning of meals for efficiency and economy; providing a day's food requirements.

References. "Food Selection for Rational and Economical Living," by Dr. Langworthy. Journal of Home Economics, June, 1916.

Farmers' Bulletin 898. "How to Select Foods."

Rose. "Feeding the Family."

University of Illinois bulletins: "Planning of Meals," "Some Points to be Considered in Choosing a Rational Diet," "Experiments in Teaching Food Values."

Lesson III. Care in the Handling and Keeping of Foods. Home storage and preservation; careful preparation of food in cooking—factors essential to economy.

References. Farmers' Bulletin 375. "Care of Food in the Home."

Farmers' Bulletin relating to foods and their preparation.

Lesson IV. Small Economies. The vast majority of people probably do not have too much to eat, but rather they are careless in the handling of what they do have. Sum up the most common acts of carelessness of which all are guilty: If in each of the 20,000,000 families in the country there were a saving of one teaspoonful of butter, a total national saving of 200,000 pounds of butter would result; a saving of one teaspoonful of sugar per family would aggregate a saving of 700,000 pounds of sugar, etc.

References. Lusk. Food Economics, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, June 19, 1916.

Food Thrift Series, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Lesson V. What the Home Garden should Provide. Fruits and vegetables that can be raised in the home garden; labor which is involved in gardening; economics and dietetic value of the garden.

References. Publications, School and Home Garden Division, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Publications, Department of Agriculture.

Publications, State Agricultural Colleges.

The Food Garden Primer. National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, D. C.

University of Illinois Circular 198. "The Home Vegetable Garden" and Circular 249. "Possibilities of the Fall Vegetable Garden."

University of Illinois Extension Circular No. 9. "Corn and Corn Products Used as Food," and Extension Circular No. 10. "Home Canning by the Cold-Pack Method."

Lesson VI. The unnecessary Consumption of Food. Superfluous courses at daily meals; superfluous courses at special meals for social entertainment; refreshments at afternoon tea (note act in England prohibiting sale of pastries); light refreshments at social entertainments; prohibition of "eating between meals;" daily economy menus worked out as a local problem. (If economy in the use of food becomes an established fashion thru the example set by the Cabinet ladies and others of high social rank, housewives in general will feel more free to exchange reports of their own private economies, those which they are practicing now and those which they know their mothers practiced in the past.)

References. Publications, Department of Agriculture. Reports of what has been done in England, France, Germany and Italy as contained in magazine articles and Government reports for the past two years.

Journal of Home Economics, September, 1916. ("The War and Dietetics," and "A Triumph of Scientific Housekeeping.")

The C. J. Deppe & Co.**..Style Show..**

is taking place every day in their store

Eastern Made Merchandise

WAISTS
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
SKIRTS
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WASH GOODS
WHITE GOODS
GINGHAMS
PERCALES

Practical and Snappy Merchandise

Don't Miss It

CHEVROLET

(Say Chev'-Ro-Lay!)

VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CAR

The New

1918

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Is Now Shown

By

Jacksonville Farm Supply Co.

W. E. Murry

Lite-berry, Ill.

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IMPLEMENTS

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